

BUSINESS CARDS.

JOHN RODMAN,
Attorney at Law,
ST. CLAIR STREET,
Two doors North of the Court-House,
FRANKFORT, KY.

JAMES P. METCALE,
Attorney at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Office on St. Clair street, near the Court House.
Will practice in the Circuit Courts of the 8th Judicial District, Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and all other courts held in Frankfort.

P. U. MAJOR,
Attorney at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Office on St. Clair street, near the Court House.
Will practice in the Circuit Courts of the 8th Judicial District, Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and all other courts held in Frankfort.

G. W. CRADDOCK,
CRADDOCK & CRADDOCK,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Office on St. Clair street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.
Will practice law in partnership in all the Courts held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties. Just w&t-wtf

T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Will practice law in all the Courts in Frankfort and the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair street, four doors from the bridge. dec1 w&t-wtf

JOHN E. HAMILTON,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
N. E. CORNER SCOTT AND FOURTH STS.,
COVINGTON, KY.
Will practice in the counties of Kenton, Campbell, Pendleton, and Boone.
Collectors also made in the city of Cincinnati and county of Hamilton, State of Ohio. dec1 w&t-wtf

LIGE ARNOLD,
Attorney at Law,
NEW LIBERTY, KY.
Will practice in the Courts of Owen, Carroll, Gallatin, Grant, and Henry counties.
Collections in any of the above counties promptly attended to. apr2 w&t-wtf

LAW NOTICE.
CLAY & MONROE,
Will practice law in the United States, Circuit, and District Courts held at Frankfort, and the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. Business confided to them will receive prompt attention.
Address: Thomas R. Monroe, Secretary of State, Frankfort, or Clay & Monroe, Court Street, Lexington.
Has been engaged to attend to the unfinished professional business of the late John R. Monroe. Communications addressed to him at Frankfort will receive prompt attention. apr2 w&t-wtf

E. A. W. ROBERTS,
Attorney at Law,
FALMOUTH, KY.
Will practice in the Pendleton Circuit Court and in the courts of the adjoining counties.
Office on Market street. may19 wtf

JOHN A. MONROE,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Will practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Franklin Circuit Court, and in all other State Courts held in Frankfort, and will attend to the collection of debts for non-residents in any part of the State.
He will as Commissioner of Deeds, take the acknowledgments of deeds, and other writings to be used or recorded in other States; and, as Commissioner under the act of Congress, attend to the taking of depositions, affidavits, etc.
Office, "Old Bank," opposite Mansion House. nov15 wtf

JOHN M. McALLA,
Attorney at Law, and General Agent,
WASHINGTON, CITY, D. C.
Will attend particularly to SUSPENDED and REJECTED CLAIMS—where based upon the want of official records. sep4 w&t-wtf

GEORGE E. ROE,
Attorney at Law,
GREENUPSBURG, KY.
Will practice law in the counties of Greenup, Lewis, Carter, and Lawrence, and in the Court of Appeals.
Office on Main street, opposite the Court-House. jan1 wtf

JAMES SIMPSON,
SIMPSON & SCOTT,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Office Adjoining Yeoman Building—The same heretofore occupied by John L. Scott.
Judge James Simpson and John L. Scott will hereafter practice law in partnership in the Court of Appeals and Federal Court at Frankfort. Judge Simpson would respectfully refer to all persons who have known him, either at the Bar or as Circuit Judge in early life, or more recently as Justice of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. John L. Scott would refer to the persons heretofore referred to by him in his published card.
All business in the Court of Appeals and Federal Court entrusted to this firm will receive faithful and prompt attention. jan3 w&t-wtf

A. J. JAMES,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Office on West side St. Clair street, near the Court-house. feb2 w&t-wtf

JOHN M. HARLAN,
Attorney at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Office on St. Clair street, with James Harlan.
MEDICAL CARD.
DR. J. G. KEENON,
HAVING permanently located in Frankfort, tenders his professional services to the citizens of the town and vicinity.
Office on Main street, in Mansion House, 2d door from corner. sep1 w&t-wtf

JOHN W. VOORHIS,
Merchant Tailor,
South side Main Street,
Opposite Gray & Todd's Grocery Store,
FRANKFORT, KY.
HAS just received his large and extensive stock of Fall and Winter Goods,
Consisting of Cloths, Covertures, and Vestings, of the best quality, and of the latest styles and patterns. He also has on hand a large assortment of
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
And everything necessary for furnishing a gentleman's entire wardrobe.
All work warranted to be as well done, and in as good style, as at any other establishment in the Western country.
No FIT NO SALE. oct6 w&t-wtf

H. WHITTINGHAM,
Newspaper and Periodical Agent,
FRANKFORT, KY.
CONTINUES to furnish American and Foreign Newspapers, Monthlys, and Quaterlies, on the best terms. Advance sheets received from twenty-four Publishers. Back numbers supplied to complete sets. nov2 w&t-wtf

LOUISVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

JAS. F. MARSHALL,
NEW CARPET
AND
HOUSE FURNISHING STORE.
MARSHALL & DICKINSON,
Importers & Dealers,
79 FOURTH ST., BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
WE are now opening an entirely new stock, embracing every variety, style, and quality of handsome
Carpet, Floor Oil Cloths,
Rugs, Mats,
India & Coco Matting,
Stair Rugs,
Curtains,
Glims,
Stair Linen.
BLANKETS all widths, qualities, and prices. We also keep on hand and make to order Furs, Tapestries, Mosquito Nets, Bed Comforts, &c., &c. Our stock being entirely new, and having been selected with great care, we can offer such inducements in style, quality, and price as are seldom found west of the mountains.
MARSHALL & DICKINSON,
79 Fourth St., Lou. Ky.
aui3 w&t-wtf

HART & MAPOTHER,
Lithographers and Fancy Printers,
Southeast corner Market and Third Streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
EXECUTE in the highest style of the art, every description of ENGRAVING, PEN AND GRAY-ON LITHOGRAPHING, COLOR PRINTING, &c., &c.
GEO. H. CARTY,..... R. L. TALBOTT
aui3 w&t-wtf

CARY & TALBOTT,
SUCCESSORS TO
GEO. H. CARTY & CO.,
DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES, PAINTS,
Oils, &c., 4 1/2 Market street, between Third and Fourth, Louisville, Ky.
Particular attention paid to Physicians' orders. mar22 w&t-wtf

T. G. WATERS,
THOS. G. WATERS, WAREHOUSE,
BOOTS & SHOES
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
mar22 w&t-wtf

LOOK AT THIS.
What makes so many go to the ST. CLOUD HOTEL, cor. of Second and Jefferson Streets, Louisville, Kentucky?
Because T. G. WATERS keeps a first class house at moderate prices.
NATIONAL HOTEL,
Corner Fourth and Main Streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
HARROW & PHILLIPS,
PROPRIETORS.
Terms, \$1.50 per day.
aui2 w&t-wtf

STOP THERE!
HALL & HARRIS keep the United States, formerly the Owens Hotel.
When you stop to Louisville stop there.
j65 wtf

MEDICAL REPORT.
Containing Thirty fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy and Physiology of the Sexual Organs in a state of Health and Disease.
Price only ten Cents.
Sent free of postage to all parts of the Union.
ON A NEW METHOD of treating Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Stricture, Gleet, Sexual Debility, Impotency, Female Diseases, and all affections of the reproductive system of both sexes, the infirmities of youth and maturity arising from the secret follies of both sexes, with a full treatise on SELF-ABUSE and SEMINAL WEAKNESS, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, pointing out the author's mode of treatment, the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married, and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent to any address in a sealed wrapper on the receipt of TEN CENTS.
Those who have contracted a certain loathsome disease, and especially YOUNG MEN who have injured themselves by certain secret habits, as well as MIDDLE AGED and OLD MEN troubled with debility and loss of power, before applying to any one for relief, should first consult this invaluable work.
DR. DEWEES' FEMALE MONTHLY REGULATOR, a safe and certain remedy for Obstructions, Irregularities, &c., and the only "preventive" of pregnancy, warranted not to injure the health. CAUTION—It should not be used during pregnancy, as miscarriage would be the result, though always harmless. Price \$1 per box, and may be sent by mail.
The author may be consulted, either personally or by letter, on all the diseases of which his work treats, and medicines sent to all parts of the country with complete instructions for self-treatment, secured from danger or curiosity.
Address..... DR. T. W. WILLIAMS,
Consulting Surgeon General's Head Dispensary, 314 Fifth Street, between Market and Jefferson, Louisville, Ky.
Office hours from 8 o'clock, A. M. to 9 P. M., daily, Sundays, 9 to 12 A. M. aug16 w&t-wtf

"BLACK SOFT HATS"—Something new, light and stylish for the Spring 1862.
KEENON & GIBBONS.

CINCINNATI ADVERTISEMENTS.

MILLINERY.
BONNETS,
RIBBONS,
FLOWERS,
FEATHERS,
RUCHES,
HEAD DRESSES,
HAIR PINS,
CLOAKS,
And other Millinery and Fancy Goods,
of the latest Paris and New York styles, now open at No. 18 West Fifth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
J. A. HENDERSON
sep29 w&t-wtf

Commission House.
FRANK, SKINNER & CO.,
No 85, WEST SECOND ST.,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
DECEIVE AND SELL Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Barley, Beans, Barley Malt, Hops, Bacon, Bulk Meat, Buckwheat, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Grease, Tallow, Cotton, Feathers, Hemp, Tobacco, Dry Hides, Salt Hides, Gunny Sacks.
Dry Fruits, Timothy, Clover, Flax, and Hemp Seed, and Produce in General.
Purchase on orders, at lowest market prices, every description of Merchandise, Wholesaler and Retailer. Grease, Lard, Bulk Meat and Bacon, Sugar and Molasses.
We ship your Produce and draw at sight.
oct6 w&t-wtf

Lithography
AND
ENGRAVING
PORTRAITS, Landscapes, Buildings, Show Cards, Bankers' Drafts, Certificates, Letter Heads &c. Bonds, Certificates of Stock, Maps, and Book Illustrations, Visiting and Wedding Cards.
MIDDLETON, STUBBINS & CO.,
119 Walnut Street, Old Fellows' Building,
Cincinnati, Ohio.
mar29 w&t-wtf

JOHN A. BAKER,
MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER
IN
MILITARY GOODS,
No. 63 WALKER STREET, (NEAR BROADWAY),
NEW YORK.
Hats, Caps, Swords, Sashes, Belts, Horse Equipments and all articles for the Military.
Furnished at short notice.
The new style of French Fatigue Caps on hand and made to order. apr24 w&t-wtf

JOHN BONNER,
(Successor to Peter Smith.)
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Fancy Goods, Toys,
CHINA, BASKETS,
Fishing Tackle, Military Goods, &c., &c.,
No. 36 Fifth Street,
CINCINNATI, O.
Second door East of Walnut St.
apr19 w&t-wtf

NIXON, CHATFIELD & WOODS,
(Successors to Nixon & Goodman.)
Nos. 77 and 79 Walnut street, Cincinnati,
PAPER, CARDS, AND CARD SHEETS,
Printing Inks,
AND PAPER MANUFACTURERS' MATERIALS.
A. L. S. Agent for the Magnolia Mills Writing Papers.
RALPH C. MCCRACKEN,
FASHIONABLE
SHIRT MANUFACTURER,
AND DEALER IN
Fine Linens and Gents' Furnishing Goods,
No. 19 W. FOURTH ST. BET. MAIN AND WALNUT,
(Opposite the First Presbyterian Church.)
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
Shirts Made to Order by Measurement
and Warranted to Fit.
N. B. Measures carefully taken and paper patterns sent to order for shirts and collars. apr19 w&t-wtf

NATURE'S REMEDIES
DR. GATES' ELECTRO-MAGNETIC PISTE & PILLS
For the Speedy and Permanent Cure of Seminal Weakness, Neurasthenia, and General Debility, Impotency, and all Diseases arising from Solitary Habits, or Excessive Use of the Organs.
THERE are thousands of YOUNG MEN, as well as MIDDLE AGED and OLD MEN, who are suffering to some extent from the above diseases. Many, perhaps, are not aware of their true condition, or when assistance is really needed.
For the benefit of such, we herewith give a few of the most common symptoms: viz: Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Pain in the Head and Side, Dimness of Sight, Dots and Webs before the Eyes, Palpitation of the Heart, Irritability of the Stomach, Confusion of Ideas, Depression of Spirits, Aversion to Society, Self-Distrust, Timidity, &c. For each and all of the above symptoms these remedies will be found a "Sovereign Balm."
These remedies embrace three prescriptions: A box of PISTE, a box of PILLS, and a box of VIGOR. Each box of Vigor Pills, all of which have important offices to perform, and should be used together in every case. They are easy and pleasant to use, and modes of treatment may be briefly stated as follows: viz: 1. They diminish the violence of sexual excitement. 2. They immediately arrest nocturnal and diurnal emissions. 3. They remove local weakness, causing the organs to assume their natural tone and vigor. 4. They strengthen the constitution by overcoming nervous debility and general weakness. 5. They enliven the spirits, which are usually depressed, by expelling all exciting causes from the system. 6. By their invigorating properties they restore the patient to his natural health and vigor of manhood. 7. They cure when all other means have failed. 8. They contain no Mercury, no Opium, nor anything that can in any event prove injurious. 9. They are easy and pleasant to use, and will not interfere with the patient's usual business or pleasures. 10. They can be used without suspicion, or knowledge of even a room-mate. 11. That they may come within the reach of all, we have fixed the price of the Pistes at \$1 per box and the Pills at 50 cents per box each. In ordering by mail, in addition to the price, twelve cents in stamps should be enclosed for return postage. LADIES who, from a safe and effectual remedy for Irregularity, Suppression, and all diseases of the Menstrual System, are afflicted with these troubles, should use DR. GATES' FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. Price by mail, \$1 and ten cents postage.
CAUTION—These Pills should not be used during pregnancy, as miscarriage will be the consequence. LADIES who, from ill-health, deformity, or any other humane and reasonable cause, deem it necessary to avoid an increase of family, can do so without incurring danger to health or constitution by the use of Dr. G. W. WATERS' French Preventive Powder. These Powders can only be obtained by addressing the General Agents, as below.
Send for Dr. GATES' Private Medical Treatise on Sexual Diseases; Price ten cents.
Address..... H. G. MILLER & CO., General Agents,
feb7 w&t-wtf

MEDICAL NOTICE.
I HAVE associated with me Dr. T. M. HEDDEN, late graduate of the P. M. College, Ohio. The Doctor studied the science of medicine under my supervision, and graduated at the above institution, with the first honors of the class of 1860. Persons calling for me, in my absence, are recommended to his medical skill; and he can be found at all times, except when professionally engaged, at our office, five miles from Frankfort, on the Versailles turnpike.
B. C. SNEDAKER.
feb29 w&t-wtf

MISCELLANEOUS.

SEE THE LABEL
ON THE TOP OF EACH BOTTLE OF
HEIMSTREET'S INIMITABLE
HAIR RESTORATIVE
Has the Signatures of the Proprietors,
W. E. HAGAN & Co.
Every article which has a large and increasing sale like this is liable to be counterfeited. It is, as its name indicates, entirely "INIMITABLE" as far as its power to restore the Hair on bald heads, and to give it the appearance of youth, (no matter how gray it may be) is concerned.
USE NO OTHER RESTORATIVE BUT HEIMSTREET'S.
It is the original, the only reliable, and the cheapest.—[See the following testimony:]
JACKSON, Miss., May 29, 1860.
W. R. LARWIN, 61 Market street, St. Louis, Mo., Advertising Agent for Heimstreet's Hair Restorative.
DEAR SIR: The Medicines you introduced into our city last winter are all having a large sale, and giving me perfect satisfaction. Mr. James Henderson (one of our first citizens) says, that "he has used all of the Hair Dyes and Restoratives of the day, but has never used any article equal to HEIMSTREET'S INIMITABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE." That it far surpasses any preparation that he has ever tried for restoring the Hair of the bald and gray to its original luxuriance and beauty.
You can write the Proprietors, W. E. HAGAN & Co., Troy, N. Y., that they have the cheapest and best Hair Restorative in our market, and that it gives satisfaction in every case.
Respectfully,
J. S. SIZER, Wholesale Druggist.
IT IS UNEQUALLED FOR PRODUCING
A LUXURIANT HEAD OF HAIR.
Sold everywhere.—Price 50c to \$1 per bottle.
W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.

THERE IS NO USE
INTRODUCING TESTIMONIALS,
Altho' we have very many of them,
FOR THE
MAGNOLIA BALM:
For when the face is covered with unsightly Pimples or Blisters, the sufferer can only be directed to use the MAGNOLIA BALM. It is the most elegant and neatly put up article for sale anywhere, and has the sanction of all our Apothecaries and Fancy Goods Dealers.
Price Fifty Cents a Bottle.
J. N. & C. O. Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.
jul18 w&t-wtf

GOOD NEWS!
To the people of Franklin and adjoining counties, I would announce that I have employed a Gunsmith to carry on the
Gunsmithing Business.
IN ITS
VARIOUS BRANCHES.
At my Tin and Stove Store, St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Ky. Repairing done on short notice, and on reasonable terms for CASH. New work made to order with neatness and dispatch.
The place is at G. W. Miller's Tin and Stove Store, Frankfort, Ky.
G. W. MILLER.
jul18 w&t-wtf

ROBB & DEHONEY
HAVE just received, and opened a handsome and desirable stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER
DRY GOODS,
To which they invite the attention of their friends and customers, as they intend to sell
CHEAP FOR CASH
And to prompt time buyers.
apr13 w&t-wtf

REMOVAL.
THE undersigned, having been compelled by the 1 to 1 to change his location, has removed his BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT to the room lately occupied by Boyer and Cullenbren, on Main Street, opposite to the Mansion House, where he will be pleased to see his old customers and many new ones. He hopes by strict attention to business, and by charging reasonable prices, such as suit the times, to merit and receive a fair proportion of public patronage.
jun11 w&t-wtf

ASPLENDID ASSORTMENT
of
Fancy Articles
CAN BE OBTAINED AT
DR. MILLS' DRUG STORE.
Pomades for the Hair,
Of every style and price, at
Dr. Mills' Drug Store.
Tooth Brushes,
A beautiful assortment, at
Dr. Mills' Drug Store.
Combs,
Of every description and material, at
Dr. Mills' Drug Store.
Hair Brushes,
The largest variety in Frankfort, at
Dr. Mills' Drug Store.
Odontalgic Preparations,
Consisting of Tooth Soaps, Tooth Paste, Tooth Powder, etc., at
Dr. Mills' Drug Store.
Dog Grass Brushes,
For Cloth, Velvet, and Bonnet purposes, at
Dr. Mills' Drug Store.
Fancy Soaps,
Of every price, of all shapes, colors, sizes, and perfumes, at
Dr. Mills' Drug Store.
Fine Toilet Bottles,
Beautiful styles of Bohemian, at
Dr. Mills' Drug Store.
Perfumery,
For sale in any quantity, either in bottles suitable for the toilet, or otherwise, at
Dr. Mills' Drug Store.
Handkerchief Extracts,
The genuine Lubin's, as well as a variety of others make, in new styles, and at all prices, at
Dr. Mills' Drug Store.
Everything,
In the line of Fancy Articles, that either Ladies or Gentlemen can desire, at
Dr. Mills' Drug Store.
Frangipanni Sachels,
To lay in drawers and perfume clothing, at
Dr. Mills' Drug Store.
SENT FREE TO ANY ADDRESS
CHARLES HOPMANN, M. D., F. R. S., Professor of diseases of the genital organs in the TEISMOV MEDICAL INSTITUTE, has at a large expense to the institute published a work on the treatment of all private diseases of the male and female genital organs, also a treatise on the result of Onanism, Masturbation, Sexual debility, involuntary nocturnal emissions, spermatorrhoea, &c., causing Impotency and Mental and Physical Debility.
Ladies being troubled with painful or entirely suppressed menstruation, would learn something by sending for a book. Enclose two red stamps to pay the postage.
Direct to Dr. HOPMANN, care of Box 1655, Boston, Mass.
mar22 wtf

SCHOOL NOTICE.
THE Seventh Session of Mrs. M. A. SATTERWHITE'S School for children, will commence on Monday, September 24, 1861.
Terms, per Session of 20 Weeks - - - \$8 00
No deduction for voluntary absence.
jul35 w&t-wtf

MISCELLANEOUS.

G. CLAY SMITH & CO.,
COVINGTON, KY.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Fire and Water-proof House Roofing,
Cement for Cisterns, Lining Floors and Walls of Cellars, Granaries, Covering Steamboats, Railroad Cars, Engine Rooms, Fire Walls, &c., &c.
[T or RAIN of any climate, and will NOT MELT, CRACK, WASH, or SCALE OFF.
The material can be furnished to parties in the interior of the State in barrels for all domestic purposes. For Cheapness and Durability, it excels all other materials now in use.
Orders from City and Country solicited and promptly filled.
For further particulars, apply at the Office of the undersigned, the Manufacturer, or address,
G. CLAY SMITH, Richmond, Ky.,
G. CLAY SMITH, Covington, Ky.,
C. C. POMEROY, Agent.
nov8 wtf

S. BARKER & CO.,
317 FOURTH STREET
Between Market and Jefferson Streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
\$100,000
WORTH OF
DRY GOODS,
To be Sold at
Wholesale or Retail,
Regardless of Cost.
Commencing Monday, April 29, 1861.
WE have made large purchases East, at auction and elsewhere, at less than half their usual value, our stock being large for the times, we have concluded to sell our goods at such prices as will warrant immediate sale. Our stock is the most complete that has ever been offered, and every article will be sold at some price.
ALSO OUR STOCK OF
Window Shades,
Carpets,
And Oil Cloths,
Will be sold at prime cost, and less than cost.
apr26 w&t-wtf

J. L. MOORE & SON
ARE RECEIVING THEIR
FALL AND WINTER GOODS!
aui30 w&t-wtf

HATS! HATS!!
A SUPERIOR LOT OF—
FRENCH HATS,
FINE SILK HATS,
FINE CASSIMERE HATS,
FINE SOFT FELT HATS,
FOR THE SPRING TRADE AT
S. C. BULL'S.
FOR THE LATEST STYLES
HATS AND CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
And all the new publications,
LAW & SCHOOLBOOKS,
STATIONERY, &c., &c.,
GO TO
KEENON & GIBBONS,
Next to Conery's "Big Eagle," Main St.
mar21 wtf

F. G. REUTER,
Tailor and Renovator,
West side St. Clair Street,
FRANKFORT, KY.
WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity, that he is now prepared to do all work in the Tailoring and Renovating line entrusted to him with neatness and dispatch. All I ask is a fair trial and a share of public patronage. Charges low.
jan1 w&t-wtf

GREENWOOD FEMALE SEMINARY,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Board, including fuel and lights.....\$20 00
 tuition in primary class..... 15 00
 tuition in middle and senior classes..... 20 00
rench, Latin, Drawing, and Painting in water colors, each..... 10 00
 Musical, Grecian, and Antique Paintings, each..... 5 00
 use on Piano..... 25 00
 use of Instrument for practice..... 5 00
 Washing..... 5 00
 Stationery..... 25 00
 Instructions in Plain and Ornamental Needle work without charge. No deduction for voluntary absence.
For further information address the Principal.
jan21 w&t-wtf

POWELL'S
RESTAURANT.
OYSTERS! OYSTERS!! OYSTERS!!!
All in daily receipt of Fresh Baltimore oysters which I will sell by the can or half can, either at home or country.
Oysters and other delicacies of the season served at any hour of the day or night, at the lowest prices. My bar has always been, and always will be, supplied with the best Wines, Liquors, and cigars to be found anywhere.
H. K. POWELL.
sep8 w&t-wtf

HARDIN'S
GALLERY OF ART,
Corner St. Clair and Main Streets,
FRANKFORT, KY.
HAVING opened a Gallery, the undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity that he is prepared to take pictures in the best style. Having a superior Camera, he thinks he is in a position to show any favor from his patrons.
Ambrotypes, Melanotypes, Photographs, &c., of sizes and in cases to suit the taste of all taken in the highest style of the art, and on moderate terms.
If he invites those who wish to get their likenesses taken, to call and see specimens of his work, satisfaction will be given or no charge made.
apr14 w&t-wtf

It Cures Diptheria, and is Everybody's Friend.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.
THE GREAT
FAMILY MEDICINE OF THE AGE.
WE ask the attention of the trade and the public to this long and unvaried
FAMILY MEDICINE.
For the cure of Colds, Coughs, Weak Stomach, and General Debility, Indigestion, Cramp, and Pain in Stomach, Bowel Complaint, Colic, Diarrhoea, Cholera, &c.
Sore Throat and Diptheria
Is soon relieved by Gargling the Throat with mixture of Pain Killer and water.
And for Fever and Ague
There is nothing better. It has been favorably known for more than twenty years to be the
ONLY SURE SPECIFIC
For the many diseases incident to the human family.
Internally and Externally
It works equally sure.
What stronger proof of these facts can be produced than the following letter received unolicited from Rev. A. W. Curtis:
Ransom, Macomb Co., Mich., July 9, 1860.
Messrs J. N. Harris & Co.,
Gentlemen:—The confidence I have in Perry Davis' Pain Killer as a remedy for Colds, Coughs, Burns, Sprains, and Rheumatism, and the cure of which have successfully used it, induces me to cheerfully recommend it to others.
A few months ago I had a severe cold, which, after a few days, increased to a fever, and I was unable to get to my feet, although I had never heard of it being used for that purpose; but having suffered intensely from a former one, and having no other remedy at hand, I applied the Pain Killer freely for about fifteen minutes at evening, and repeated the application very briefly the next morning, which entirely destroyed the fever, and increased my confidence in the utility of the remedy.
Yours truly,
A. W. CURTIS,
Minister of the Wesleyan Methodist Church.
THE PAIN KILLER
Has been tested in every variety of climate, and by almost every nation known to Americans. It is the almost constant companion and inestimable friend of the missionary and the traveler on sea and land, and no one should travel on our LAKES OR RIVERS WITHOUT IT.
Be sure you call for and get the genuine Pain Killer, as many worthless nostrums are attempted to be sold on the great reputation of this valuable medicine.
[Directions accompany each bottle.
Sold by Dealers everywhere.
Price 25 cts., 50 cts., and \$1 per bottle.
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The Afflicted's Friend. Don't Delay to PURIFY THE BLOOD.
DR. WEAVER'S CANKER & SALT RHEUM SYRUP.
FOR THE CURE OF
Canker, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofulous Diseases, Cutaneous Eruptions, Sore Eyes, and every kind of Diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood.
The most effective Blood Purifier of the NINETEENTH CENTURY.
[It is the prescription of an Educated Physician, and all who are afflicted with any of the above named diseases, should start without delay. It will drive the diseases from the system, and when once out on the Skin, a few applications of
DR. WEAVER'S Cerate, or Ointment,
and you have a permanent cure.
The Cerate has proved itself to be the best Ointment ever invented, and where once used, it has never been known to fail of effecting a permanent cure of Old Sores, Tetters and Ringworm, Scald Head, Chilblains and Frost Bites, Barber's Itch, Chapped or Cracked Hands, or Lips, Blisters or Pimples on face, and for
Sore Nipples and Sore Eyes,
the Cerate is the only thing required to cure should be kept in the house of every family. Price of Syrup \$1. Cerate 25 cents per bottle. Directions accompany each bottle.
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Good for the Stomach, Pleasing to the Taste, is
DR. S. O. RICHARDSON'S SHERRY WINE BITTERS.
THE CELEBRATED NEW ENGLAND REMEDY
FOR
HABITUAL CONSTIPATION,
Jaundice, Fever and Ague, General Debility, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Stomach, Liver, or Bowels.
THEY are used and recommended by leading Physicians of all the world, and all who try them pronounce them invaluable.
Dr. JAMES L. LEEFER, writes from Navarre, Stark Co., Ohio, "The Bitters are high in price, but those suffering from indigestion, dyspepsia, and liver complaint."
E. S. DAVIS, Postmaster at Williamsport, Ohio, says, "they give great satisfaction. I use them myself, having taken cold, become prostrate and lost my appetite. It relieved me, and I can recommend it with great assurance of its merits."
Dr. W. M. KERR, of Rogersville, Ind., writes us that they are the best medicine he has ever offered. He has recommended them with great success, and with them made several cures of palpitation of the heart and general debility.
THOMAS STANFORD, Esq., of Uniontown, Henry Co., Ind., writes us a long letter, under date of May 4, 1860. He was much reduced, having been afflicted for three years with great nervous debility, palpitation of the heart of the most severe and prostrating character, after using a few bottles was completely restored, and am now in robust health.
GEO. W. HOFFMAN says he was afflicted with rheumatism for twenty years, in all its various forms, and the date of his letter he had been two years well; the Bitters effected the cure, when several physicians attending him could do him no good. He says, "for rheumatism, dyspepsia, liver complaint, kidney affection, or dropsy, it is a specific certain remedy."
J. W. HUNT writes from Delphos, Allen Co., Ohio (a section where Fever and Ague prevails), that he most cheerfully recommends the Bitters to all cases of Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, and General Debility.
O. K. GALLAGHER, M. D., writes from Van Wert, Ohio, "I most respectfully recommend the Sherry Wine Bitters to the notice of Dyspeptic persons, and to all who require a stimulating medicine."
Such News we are receiving Daily.
Full directions accompany each bottle.
They are sold by Medicine Dealers generally.
Price 75 cts. per bottle.
J. N. HARRIS & CO., Cincinnati, O.
Proprietors for the Southern and Western States, Cincinnati, O.
For sale by
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mar7 w&t-wtf

ICE! ICE!!
ALL citizens of Frankfort wishing to secure a supply of fine clear ice for the season, are requested to call at the Confectionery of Gray & Todd, where they can be supplied with tickets. I will commence delivering my ice on Monday, May 6th, and continue throughout the season. My terms are cash—and will not be departed from.
Families wishing ice at any time in the day, can be supplied from my residences.
may2 w&t-wtf
J. N. HARRIS & CO., Louisville, Ky.
J. F. COMBES, wealth cop.

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
S. I. M. MAJOR & CO.
ST. CLAIR ST. OPPOSITE THE COURT-HOUSE.

TERMS:
One copy per annum, in advance, \$4 00
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1861.

The Union Prayer Meeting will be held this (Tuesday) evening, at the Baptist Church, services commencing at 7 o'clock.

They have a learned Judge in Peoria County, Ill. In a recent case of *habeas corpus* to discharge a minor from service, Judge Richmond refused to discharge the minor from his enlistment, on the ground that the Court possessed no jurisdiction over persons after they had been mustered into the service of the United States.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.—The claims which will be brought against the Government, at the next session of Congress, will be enormous. It is estimated that claims amounting to \$50,000,000 have already been prepared. The bulk of them are said to be from the West.

The Beaufort Naval Expedition.
The expedition to Beaufort consisted of eighty-four vessels, of whom twenty were of the Navy and sixty-four from the merchant service. From these, in the storm and the attack on the forts, thus deduct:

1. *Belvidere*, returned disabled.
2. *Florida*, returned disabled.
3. *Commodore Perry*, returned disabled.
4. *Ethan Allen*, separated from the fleet.
5. *O. M. Pettit*, separated from the fleet.
6. *Union*, ashore in a gale.
7. *Ocean Express*, ashore in a gale.
8. *Gun-boat* (not named), disabled in action.
9. *Gun-boat* (not named), aground.
10. *Governor*, disabled.
11. *Isaac Smith*, assisting Governor, disabled.

Total in action.....73

[For the Yeoman.]
Common Sense regrets that his other engagements have been such as to prevent a reply to the numerous articles in Saturday's Journal, noticing his late communication in the Yeoman. He, however, hopes to take the Journal and its rancorous, not to say vulgar, philippics in hand whenever his sense of the ludicrous shall have sufficiently recovered from the mirthful emotions occasioned by the Journal's truly innocent reference to its being

"Armed in honesty," to address himself seriously to the task. Where is Punch, or Charivari, or Vanity Fair? Here is rich material for their columns. We hope our friends of the Journal will not be extortionate in their charges for its use.

COMMON SENSE.

The Fight at Prestonsburg.

WINCHESTER, Nov. 15th, 1861.

Editor Yeoman:
DEAR SIR: I have just learned from a reliable source of the fight near Prestonsburg. There were forty-three killed on the Southern side, and about sixty on the Federal side. Henry M. Rust was shot eight times. His bravery was unparalleled. He will die. The Confederates retreated to a more advantageous position. Look out for another fight soon.

The Picketon Battle.

Whoever got off the first accounts of the skirmish near Picketon was a genius, and has cast completely in the shade all other claimants to the honor of telling the biggest lie of the campaign. It seems however, from the subjoined editorial extracts from some of the Cincinnati papers that his services are poorly appreciated outside of the State:

THE PICKETON FIGHT—QUITE A FALL.—A GROSS EXAGGERATION.—The dispatch this morning, from Maysville, giving "reliable information" from Nelson's camp, rather lets us down a peg or two. Our troops, by this last account, obtained a victory, but not of the magnitude the first reports led us to believe. It seems that instead of four hundred being killed they were but ninety; and instead of two thousand being taken prisoners, there were only fifty. There were only one thousand rebels present. Williams, the leader, was neither taken prisoner nor shot. All that is so, if this Maysville dispatch is to be credited. We shall probably get at the truth of the affair after awhile.—*Cin. Eng.*, 16th.

GEN. NELSON'S VICTORY MODIFIED.—Details of the battle at Picketon, Kentucky, given in our special correspondence, show that Gen. Nelson's victory was slightly exaggerated by the early reports. The number of the enemy killed was reduced from four hundred to twenty-five at the last account. With the modern improvements in the material of war, great victories are now much less sanguinary than formerly. The number of prisoners taken is not two thousand and fifteen, as was exactly stated in the dispatches to Washington, but it will be when Gen. Nelson takes them; and as there are more than two thousand and fifteen rebels at large, to be taken, the report was only a little premature.

Gen. Nelson's strategic combinations on the battle were not correctly stated at first. Gen. Nelson's army was not formed in the shape of a letter V, and Col. Harris did not feign a retreat to draw the rebels within this admirable arrangement. They left before they received an invitation. Therefore, it did not close upon them a hill, and a few shells from close quarters put them to flight. This slightly varies the strategic points of the battle. The rebel Gen. Williams was not shot through the head. In fact, he was not shot through any part, having had a call to leave the ground early in the affair. This modifies Gen. Nelson's great victory somewhat. The killed and captured rebels were "in buckram." But it was a glorious victory, and has rejoiced the hearts of the nation and greatly increased its confidence. And when, heart of secession in Eastern Kentucky, and closed the gate to supplies and reinforcements to the rebels, the public mind will be relieved to find that so much has been accomplished at so little cost of blood.—*Cin. Gazette*, 16th.

It has been judicially decided in Boston that a contract of enlistment does not bind a man if he was drunk when he entered into it.

The General Assembly of Kentucky will reassemble at the Capitol, on Wednesday, the 27th day of this month, and the Congress of the United States will assemble on Monday, December 24.

[For the Yeoman.] The Character of the War.

"This country, sir, maintains, and means to maintain, the rights of human nature, and the capacity of man for self-government." So spoke Mr. Lincoln a few days since upon the occasion of his reception of Count Piper, the Swedish Minister. What are the "rights of human nature," and what did Mr. Lincoln mean by the use of the expression? Clearly, that those rights equally pertain to all men, without distinction of race or color; that the negro has no less a right to personal freedom than the white man; and that his administration was determined to maintain and establish him in the full and undisturbed enjoyment of that right. No other just or rational interpretation can be put upon the language of the President, and we venture the assertion that no other interpretation will, in the end, be sustained by the future acts of his administration. The speech taken, simply, in itself, might, perhaps, amount to but little, and be regarded merely as an inadvertent expression put forth by the President in the way of oratorical display or diplomatic flourish. But taken in connection with many similar speeches from the same high quarter, and certain recent acts of the government, it possesses unusual interest, and undoubtedly carries with it the deepest significance as to the objects with which this war is waged, and the ends expected to be ultimately accomplished by it. Is it a war to sustain the Union and maintain the integrity of the Constitution? Or, is it a war to put down slavery? Is the great contest on the part of the government a generous and irresistible outgushing of patriotism? Or is it a mere crusade of blind and lawless fanaticism? These questions must be answered by the administration, and it seems from the developments of the last few days, they are fast being answered, fully and distinctly in the face of the nation and the world. As they are answered, so will be the future position and action of Kentucky. The Administration cannot long shrink or escape the issue, but must meet it boldly and openly. The schism between the States has become too wide and deep; the war has already become far too colossal and fearful in its proportions, for the great ulterior objects with which it is waged, to be much long left in doubt and obscurity. And, indeed Mr. Lincoln, for himself, seems in the very least degree inclined to permit any such doubt or uncertainty to rest upon his own ideas of the nature of the war, and the final consequences to ensue from it. Hence his late explicit declaration, pregnant with the deepest meaning, to the Swedish Minister. The reading public will connect that remark with his declaration, made at Pittsburg, on his way to Washington, that "the Chicago platform would constitute a sacred law to his administration," and with that other, equally wise and patriotic assertion made at Philadelphia, in the course of the same memorable journey, that "this government was established to lift the weights from off the shoulders of all men," and, interpreted by the light of that connection and those declarations, it will have no difficulty in determining how the President regards the war; with what spirit and purposes he intends to wage it, and what results he calculates to flow from it.

Or, if these clear and explicit declarations of the President are not proof sufficient upon the subject, the public mind will readily recur to numerous late orders from commanding Generals, forbidding the return of fugitive slaves within their lines; and to the still more recent instructions of the Secretary of War to General Sherman, of the coast expedition, directing the organization into companies, battalions, &c., of such fugitives, and their arming in special cases; and if with these additional and pregnant facts before it, doubt does not quickly vanish into confirmed certainty, that the President and Cabinet meditate the destruction of slavery as the grand result of the war, and that what they meditate, they intend to the full extent of their power to enforce, then is the reading public infinitely more stupid than any intelligent public should be, and we firmly believe the American public are. But, as if to promptly remove even a lingering doubt upon the point, and to make that demonstrative, which without it was conclusive, the papers of yesterday bring us what they represent as a verbatim report of a recent speech of Colonel John Cochrane to his regiment, stationed near Washington, and at the same time exultingly inform us that immediately upon the conclusion of the speech, General Cameron, Secretary of War, stepped forward and proclaimed that he indorsed every word of it. A portion of the speech of Colonel Cochrane was in the following words, and, mark, the Secretary of War indorsed every letter of it:

"Shall we not seize the cotton at Beaufort, the munitions of war? And if you would open their ports, seize their property, and even destroy their lives, I ask you whether you would not arm their slaves? Whether you would not arm their slaves, [great applause,] and carry them in battalions against their masters. [Renewed and tumultuous applause.] If necessary to save this Government, I would plunge their whole country, black and white, in an indiscriminate sea of blood, so that in the end we should have a Government which should be the vicegerent of God."

Could language be stronger or more horrible, or evidence be clearer and more demonstrative than that presented by the speech of Colonel Cochrane, and the indorsement of the Secretary of War, of the fell and destructive purposes of the Administration in carrying on the war? The tone of almost the entire Northern press, bitterly and vindictively anti-slavery as it is in its comments on the war, need not be called in to give additional and stronger evidence that the war is conceived by the administration and the people of the North in the spirit of anti-slavery fanaticism, and will be carried on, with all its attendant horrors, supremely, if not exclusively, in the interests of abolition. Under ordinary circumstances such testimony might be called in as relevant and useful; but under the present it is wholly supererogatory. The speeches of the President, consistent in their hostility to slavery from beginning to end; the instructions of the Departments; the fearful

words of Colonel Cochrane, indorsed by General Cameron, and above all, the practical orders and acts of the commanding Generals in the field, are conclusive, not to say demonstrative, upon the subject. With such evidence before him, no sane man can longer doubt that the total, gradual, if not immediate, destruction of slavery is the primary object of Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet, and the more maintenance of the Constitution and the Union in their integrity, but a secondary one.

The Constitution is shamelessly violated in its most vital provisions every day, and a policy and measures are blindly and persistently pursued by the administration, which render a friendly union between the States a moral, physical, and intellectual impossibility. But never once does Mr. Lincoln or his Cabinet, by word or deed, indicate that the principles of the Chicago platform are to be departed from in the policy of his administration; or, though the soul of the Constitution and the life of the nation forever go out in the shock of the conflict, is the fierce spirit of anti-slavery fanaticism to be relaxed in the conduct of the war. And now the question, most deeply interesting and vital of all, arises, how is this fact, for fact it undoubtedly is, going to affect the people and the fate of Kentucky? Will they tamely sacrifice their property, give up their slaves, and fall down in humble worship at the feet of the Moloch of Abolition? Will they join in an Abolition crusade against the institution of slavery under the specious plea of defending the Constitution, when that Constitution is daily violated in its most fundamental principles to the destruction of their own highest liberties? Are they prepared to wage a savage and vindictive war to maintain the Union, when their equal rights and highest pecuniary interests in that Union are to be effectually destroyed by the successful effort to maintain it? And finally, are they willing to unite arms and stand in the ranks of the same invading army with savage Abolition madmen, and still more brutal, bloody, and savage negro insurrectionists, every step of whose victorious march will be tracked with the mangled corpses, and every maneuver of whose moving squadrons will be lighted by the flames from the burning dwellings, and every beat of whose rallying drums will be drowned by the dying shrieks of their own fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, neighbors, and friends? Surely Kentuckians have not hearts for such horrors, ambitions for such infamy. People of Kentucky, men of Kentucky, boys of Kentucky, aye, women of Kentucky, now loyal or disloyal, you will soon be called on to decide these mighty questions, and as you decide them, so will it be for your own present honor, future liberty, and eternal fame. We leave the awful decision with yourselves, never doubting its final issue.

"SIDNEY."

Cairo Correspondence.

CAIRO, Tuesday, Nov. 12.

To the Editor of the Enquirer:
The flag of truce which went down on the Memphis yesterday took down the wife of Colonel Dougherty. His leg was amputated, and he was doing well at last accounts. The men on the true boat Aleck Scott buried eighty-five of our men. Another true boat goes down this morning, carrying the wife of Major McClurkin, who is wounded and a prisoner.

The rebels say that they have one hundred and forty-three of our men prisoners, of whom fifty-four are wounded, forty-seven of the wounded belonging to the Seventh Iowa and Twenty-second Illinois. Of the Seventh Iowa, Colonel Lauman is here, badly wounded in the thigh. He was wounded at the charge on the camp of Belmont, and put in an ambulance. When the order to retreat was given, he mounted a horse, went at the head of his regiment, and brought them out.

The body of Lieutenant-Colonel Wentz was brought over yesterday. Those of Capt. Markley and Lieutenant Shipley were sent home.

Capt. Butler, of the Twenty-eighth Illinois, who has been sick here for some time, died yesterday. The Major of the Seventh Iowa is wounded and a prisoner, and the Adjutant is killed. The loss of that regiment in killed, wounded, and missing, is two hundred and twenty. They have only three captains and five lieutenants left fit for duty.

The official report states our killed to be eighty-nine, including one on the gunboat Taylor, but it is probably greater. Our missing cannot fall short of one thousand. The rebel prisoners here complain of their treatment. They say that they gave all possible attention to our men in their hands, furnishing them with straw beds, and that they have been compelled to lie on planks, without any arrangement being made for their comfort. Orders have been issued from our headquarters to have them properly cared for.

We are preparing for another expedition. Two car loads of arms arrived here Sunday night, and several car loads of shell, shot, and ammunition yesterday. The Second Illinois Cavalry have received their arms and are ready for a fight. Kentuckians, who may be considered as reliable, report that our troops, under command of General Paine, burned the town of Mayfield, to the last house, and that heavy firing was heard this side of that place from ten to two o'clock Sunday night. This is probably true, though the report at our headquarters is that the force returned without meeting any enemy.

The Missouri expedition, under Col. Oglesby, is returning by way of Cape Girardeau. Jeff. Thompson had 3,234 men, but they did not meet him.

COUNTRY BAR ROOM.—Irving says the only temple of true liberty in this world is the bar room of a country inn; an institution where you may pull off your formalities with your boots, roll up your trousers with your carers, and puff away at your troubles with a pipe, without any fear that a broomstick will draw your attention to the carpet, or dark complexioned frowns remind you of the injurious effect of tobacco juice on the stove hearth. The parlor will do for those who are brought up under despotism; but to a man in the world where he can enlarge the area of freedom with less fear of raising an insurrection, than in the snug, cozy corner of a country bar room.

ARREST.—Mr. Geo. P. Buell, the army correspondent of the Cincinnati Times, was arrested in this city by Marshal Dent yesterday. It is understood that Mr. Buell's offense consists in the publication in his paper of information which has been prohibited by the Commanding General. Orders have been issued, we learn, for the arrest of other correspondents in this city.—*Lou. Jour.*, 16th.

The Battle of Ivy Creek.

[Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.]

PIKETON, Pike Co., Ky., Nov. 11.

In my letter of last Thursday I stated that the thirty-third Ohio and a battalion of flanking companies under Major Hart, had started for this place, and that we were to follow in the afternoon. The difficulty in getting the wagons, containing our provisions, over the river detained us so much that we did not get off until the next morning. The Division was composed of the 2d, 21st, 59th, and Col. Marshall's incomplete regiment. Gen. Nelson took command in person.

We had marched about ten miles, when a few shots were fired at our advance. We halted, and were formed into line, but as only a few of the rebels were discovered, and they beyond the range of the muskets, nothing was done. Again we took up the line of march, and had advanced probably three miles, when a volley from an unseen enemy let us know that "bulldozing" had commenced in earnest. A few positions could have been selected better adapted for the purpose of entangling an army. The road lies at the foot of an almost perpendicular hill or mountain-side, with the river close by. There was just curve enough to expose our whole line to their fire. The greater part of their force was stationed on a ridge at the further end of the pass.

The remainder were secreted in a cornfield on the opposite side of the river. We advanced and learned that they numbered 740—315 infantry and 425 cavalry. Col. Marshall's men had been securing the hills, but for the last three miles the march had been so rapid that they had only time to keep in advance of the division. Had more time been taken the skirmishers could have discovered the ambuscade before the troops had entered the pass. As it was, the advance companies were almost directly under the rebels when they opened their fire.

Orders were immediately given for us to ascend the hill, and by advancing around the ridge to get above, and, if possible, in their rear. Before this could be done, however, the vigorous fire of our troops and some well directed shells thrown by Capt. Conklin's battery, had entirely dispersed them, with a loss of 32 killed and about the same number wounded.

Our loss was four killed and twenty-four wounded. Two of the latter have since died. Col. Marshall's men suffered the most severely. He himself had his horse shot under him, and a ball passed through his coat. Capt. Berryhill of Co. A, 2d Ohio, was wounded in the wrist. I intended sending you a list of the killed and wounded, but as yet I have been unable to obtain one.

It is a matter of wonder that they did no greater execution, as the firing continued an hour and twenty minutes, during the whole of which time a part of our force was directly exposed to their fire.

We left the place as soon as practicable after the retreat of the enemy, but as great caution was necessary in our forward movements, we only advanced a couple of miles and encamped for the night. A heavy rain commenced about three in the morning and continued almost constantly until noon. We commenced our march, however, early in the morning, but the slippery condition of the roads, and the obstructions thrown in our way by the retreating rebels, made our progress exceedingly slow.

The pioneers were almost constantly employed in removing trees and repairing bridges. We again encamped when some five miles from the town. Starting again in the morning, we had only gone about half the distance when we were met by a detachment of our cavalry bringing us the intelligence that Col. Sills' division had taken possession of the town the evening before, with scarcely any resistance, although they had a force of 6,000 men; but the coming of the 6,000 men seem to have had their usual effect. We crossed the river on a raft their hasty flight had not left them time to destroy, and thus ended the expedition against Picketon.

We are still quartered here, with some talk of advancing further, but I do not think it is seriously contemplated, as to move an army over such roads at this season of the year would be almost an impossibility.

I would have been glad to have sent you a fuller account, but this hasty outline must suffice, as the exposure and fatigues of the march has left me in a condition in which I feel but little like writing, or in fact doing anything.

I remain your very tired correspondent.

G. E. M.

The News as Reported at Mt. Sterling.

[Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.]

MOUNT STERLING, Ky., Nov. 14.

It is a pity to spoil a "thing of beauty," but the truth ought to be always told, when anything at all is said. We have been making ourselves happy under the delusion that a great battle had been fought by General Nelson at Picketon, and that hundreds of rebels had bitten the dust, and that 2,000 of them were prisoners, including their General of the whole affair, and our great victory, has been so dwarfed in its proportions, until we can scarcely realize that it is the same. Mr. James M. Ogden, of Clark county, a gentleman of intelligence, and every way reliable, reached here on his way home—he left Prestonsburg on Monday morning. I had a conversation with him, and learn that the feeling is about the facts, as he gathered them from persons who were present and know all about the fight.

On Friday evening last, as the main body of our forces were pressing forward from Prestonsburg to Picketon, they came upon the rebels, in a very strong natural position, about twelve miles from the latter place, when quite a brisk little fight took place, the enemy firing upon our troops from ambuscades on each side of the road; but after standing their ground for a time, they gave way and scattered in the surrounding brush, and made good their escape, leaving about twenty-five dead upon the field. It is supposed that their wounded were taken away with them.

[From the N. Y. Herald.]
Strength of the Rebel Army.

We have heretofore published statements of the strength of the rebel army, which experience proves to be a close approximation to the truth. We published a statement immediately before the battle of Bull Run, showing the enemy's superiority in numbers, and the result verified our estimate. Had due attention been paid to these statistics the disastrous result before Manassas could not have taken place, and the insane cry of "Onward to Richmond!" would have been disregarded. We have published statements of the rebel strength from Southern sources, stating whence we derived our information; and we have published statements from Northern sources, also stating the origin of our intelligence. We recently gave the Southern estimate of the rebel army as amounting to 400,000 men. We did not indorse it, that is, we were not so stupid as to believe it; but we then held, as we do now, that it was safer to assume the blunder of underestimating them, as some of our flippant New York contemporaries have done. All the errors and failures, from Big Bethel to Belmont, have arisen from despising the numbers and prowess of the Southern Army. Had the mistake been in the other direction, very different results would have been achieved, and the reverses proceeding from an exaggerated confidence would not now have to be deplored.

Two or three journals of small circulation have criticised our intelligence with malice prepense, calling us secessionists and other bad names, because we outstripped them in the race.

our news. But their criticisms upon the course of the Herald have as little weight as their spiteful insinuations against the government. We lately published, as we have said, the estimate of the Southern army from a report of the Comptroller General of Georgia, just published, we learn that that State has now in the service of the rebel confederacy forty regiments, which, assuming each regiment to be full, and containing one thousand men, would be one out of every fifteen of the free population. Taking that as a basis upon which to estimate the number of troops which the other rebel States have furnished, the following numbers will result:

Eastern Virginia.....	34,400	Tennessee.....	37,300
North Carolina.....	45,200	Louisiana.....	32,600
Georgia.....	40,900	Arkansas.....	22,000
Alabama.....	34,600	South Carolina.....	20,500
Texas.....	37,800	Florida.....	3,400
Mississippi.....	37,100		
Total.....	337,800		

This table does not take into account the troops furnished to the rebel cause by Missouri, Kentucky, and Maryland, which certainly amount to upwards of 100,000 men—thus making the estimate of 460,000 for the Southern army as nearly accurate as possible. Again: by the census of 1860, the fighting population, or males between eighteen and forty-five years, in the rebellious States, are upwards of a million. What reason can be assigned why half of the number may not be under arms? By the operations of war, the closing of Southern ports, and the blockade of the Mississippi, the commerce of the South is destroyed, and the employment of the population in civil avocations is greatly diminished. There is thus a vast number ready for the pursuits of war. Then when we consider how every man is pressed into the army, and imprisoned or ostracized if he will not take up arms, what ground is there for rational doubt that the insurgent army amounts to 460,000 men? But they cannot obtain many more. The rest of the population is absolutely needed for the conducting of business operations, the protection of the women, and the superintendence of the labor of the blacks.

The Fight at the Mississippi Passes—A New Version of the Affair.

[From the New York Herald, Nov. 11.]

The storeship Nightingale, Captain D. B. Horn, arrived here on Saturday morning from the mouth of the Mississippi, and from her officers we are enabled to lay before our readers the following additional particulars of the late fight between our vessels and Hollin's fleet, near New Orleans. It places a somewhat new light upon the matter, and gives some interesting facts:

Saturday, October 12th, at 7 o'clock A. M., saw the fleet, which had been up to the passes building a fortification, coming down the river, apparently pursued by the steamers employed by the rebels.

About half past eight A. M., the Union fleet—consisting of the sloop-of-war Richmond, Preble, and Vincennes, and the gunboat Water Witch—was plainly to be seen coming down the river, and when nearly opposite Plooy Town, the Vincennes ran aground, and Capt. Pope, of the Richmond, finding it necessary to save the Vincennes, rounded to, and in doing so was carried on a mud bank by the current—but fortunately lay in a good position, being broadside to the pursuing vessels. The Preble succeeded in getting down the pass without difficulty, and lay off and on the pass during the remainder of the day. The Water Witch rounded to and took a position on the west side of the pass. Soon after the Vincennes ran aground, the rebel steamers, James L. Day, Orlando, and another steamer, supposed to be the Marquis de la Habana, and now called the McKay, who were in pursuit, rounded to and took a position on the west side of the pass, and opened fire on the Union ships with their rifled guns, and the Richmond and Water Witch returned it with their largest pieces. The Vincennes could, unfortunately, bring her guns to bear only two or three times, when the rebel steamers would come down on her starboard quarter, when she would improve her chance by discharging her starboard battery.

The rebels kept up a continued and regular fire; the steamers continually kept changing their position, to destroy our range. The Water Witch also kept moving about, and was everywhere where she could do the most good. The Richmond treated her heavy battery of nine inch guns. The Vincennes, however, was forced to receive their fire, without a chance of returning it. In the height of the engagement, the Vincennes threw all of her guns overboard, with the exception of four 68-pounders. It being impossible to get her off the bank, she was fired and abandoned, and her crew went on board the Richmond. Before the flames had gained much headway, it was thought possible to save her, and the men went on board and extinguished the flames. After an hour and a quarter of hard firing, the rebels went up the river again.

The damage to the Union ships was nothing to speak of. The only ship that was touched at all was the Richmond, she being struck in one of her cabin ports by a spent shot, which hardly went through the wood work. The shell was picked up and hove out of the port again by Acting-Master Edwin Devins. The Vincennes and Preble were not touched, and if Capt. Pope and his crew had not been so good as to have been in as good condition as they were before the action.

During the afternoon the steamers South Carolina and McClellan came off the pass, and went up the river and took the Vincennes and Richmond in tow, and towed them off the bank, and anchored them outside the bar.

The force of the Union ships was as follows: Richmond, twenty-two 9-inch shell guns; ten 10-inch shell guns.

Preble, sixteen medium 32's, and four 8-inch shell guns.

Vincennes, sixteen medium 32's, and four 8-inch shell guns.

Water Witch, two 24-pound howitzers and two 12-pound rifled guns.

The force of the rebel fleet was:

Ivy, one 24-pound rifled gun.

James L. Day, one 24-pound rifled gun.

Orlando, (no guns,) intended for boarding.

McKay, (no guns,) intended for boarding. Thus ended one of the most disgraceful affairs that it has been the misfortune of the American Navy to record.

NO MORE PASSES SOUTH.—The Washington Star says:

To save unnecessary disappointment, it is proper to state that the subject of applications for passes to go South in order to save property from confiscation, has been under consideration by the Government, and it has been decided that no such passes can be granted.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.

Information received by Government from Port Royal, on the 11th, says that pillage had nearly ceased. The powder had been secured and the light house and the channel buoys recovered. A large force of South Carolina troops were gathering at Port Royal Ferry, estimated at from 3,000 to 10,000. It was the expressed intention of the owners of houses on the island to burn them.

Gen. Stoneman has been appointed to the command of the entire cavalry force of the United States.

Proclamation by the Governor, Appointing a Day of Thanksgiving and Prayer.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

In accordance with long established usage, I hereby name THURSDAY, the TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY OF NOVEMBER, instant, as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer.

We are as a people suffering the evils of civil war; but in our grief and sorrow at surrounding ills, we must not be unmindful of the manifold blessings each day enjoyed by us. We must not forget the exhortation which speaketh unto us as children—"Despise not thou the chastening of the Lord, nor faint when thou art rebuked of Him." I therefore earnestly invoke the citizens of this Commonwealth to bow themselves before the Great Creator, and offer prayers that, ascending to heaven as the dew of earth, will return in showers of mercy, and span our beloved land with the rainbow of God-given Peace.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the great seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this, the eleventh day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor, B. MAGOFFIN.

NAT. GAITHER, JR., Sec'y of State.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A. CONERY, SIGN OF THE EAGLE.

(Successor to W. P. Loomis.)
Has just received a new assortment of

WATCHES, CLOCKS
AND
JEWELRY.

Call and see them, and you will find Prices to suit the times.

Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry repaired.
Jan 17 wk-t w

EDGAR KEENON.....J. L. GIBBONS.

AN ELEGANT STOCK OF STRAW GOODS, CHEAP, VERY CHEAP.

JUST OPENED BY
KEENON & GIBBONS,
DEALERS IN

BOOKS & STATIONERY,

HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, BOOTS,
SHOES, WALL PAPER, CARPET BAGS, &c.,
UMBRELLAS, &c., &c.,

Feb 25 wk-t wly MAIN ST., FRANKFORT, KY.

GILLISPIE & HEFFNER, Merchant Tailors,

Main Street, Frankfort, Ky.

HAVE just imported a large and complete assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS for gentlemen's wear, consisting of Silk and Velvet Vestings, French Cassimeres, Cloths, &c., &c., of the most fashionable styles.

Our customers and the public will find our present stock of goods equal to any to be found in similar houses in the West, and OUR TERMS AS LIBERAL. We are ready on the shortest notice to furnish a complete outfit of gentlemen's wear, made to order in the best style of fashionable tailoring, warranting all our work to give satisfaction. Call and examine our stock, on Main street, one door above the Farmers' Bank.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY, Sir James Clarke's Celebrated Female Pills.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to his Majesty.

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

[From the Nashville-Louisville Courier.]
Official Proceedings of the Southern Conference at Russellville.

Tuesday, Oct. 29, 1861.
In accordance with a notice previously given, a number of gentlemen from several counties in the State assembled at Odd Fellows' Hall, in the city of Russellville, on Tuesday, October 29th, 1861, for the purpose of conferring together in reference to the situation of the country, and the steps to be taken to better preserve domestic tranquility and protect the rights of person and property in the State of Kentucky.

On motion of Col. George W. Johnson, of Scott county, Hon. H. C. Burnett, of Trigg county, was chosen temporary Chairman of the Conference.

On motion of Col. Blanton Duncan, of the city of Louisville, R. McKee, of the city of Louisville, was chosen temporary Secretary of the Conference.

On motion of J. C. Gilbert, of Marshall county, T. S. Bryan, of Christian county, was chosen temporary Assistant Secretary of the Conference.

On motion of Col. John D. Morris, of Christian county, the counties were called, and the following gentlemen answered for their respective counties:

Caldwell—Dr. W. N. Gaither.
Callaway—E. Owen, D. Mathewson.

Ma shall—J. C. Gilbert.
Christian—J. D. Morris, T. S. Bryan.

Graves—A. R. Boone.
Grayson—J. J. Cunningham.

Hardin—H. E. Read, G. W. Maxson.
Henry—B. W. Jenkins.

Hopkins—L. L. McKee, C. S. Greene.
Jefferson—John Jones.

Lane—J. S. Churchill.
Logan—R. Browder, G. T. Edwards, W. M. Clark.

City of Louisville—J. D. Pope, B. H. Hornsby, J. G. Gorsch, 2. W. Johnson, E. D. Ricketts, 3. Blanton Duncan, Henry Gray, 4. H. W. Bruce, R. McKee.

Madison—G. S. Miller.
Meade—J. P. Walton, J. S. Taylor.

Meade—Philip B. Thompson.
Muhlenburg—H. D. Lothrop, R. S. Russell.

Nelson—J. D. Elliott, J. C. Wickliffe.
Oldham—Mr. Miller, J. R. Gathright.

Ohio—Dr. W. G. Mitchell, F. W. Forman.
Scott—G. W. Johnson.

Shelby—Col. Jack Allen, J. F. Davis.
Spencer—T. L. Burnett.

Todd—James A. Russell, W. B. Harrison.
Trigg—Mat. McKinney, H. C. Burnett.

Washington—Pat. Symmes.
Wayne—W. B. Machen, R. L. Cobb.

McCracken—W. Bullitt.
McLean—Rev. Joseph Gregory, J. S. Morton.

Garrard—J. P. Burnside, G. R. Davis.
On motion of Mr. J. C. Gilbert, the rules of the House of Representatives at Frankfort, so far as applicable to its proceedings, were adopted by the Conference.

On motion of Col. Blanton Duncan, a Doorkeeper was appointed.

Mr. W. M. Clark, of Logan county, was elected Doorkeeper.

On motion of Col. Blanton Duncan, the Conference proceeded to the election of permanent officers, and the following gentlemen were unanimously chosen:

For Chairman, Hon. H. C. Burnett, of Trigg county.
For Secretary, R. McKee, of the city of Louisville.

For Assistant Secretary, T. S. Bryan, of Christian county.
For Doorkeeper, W. M. Clark, of Logan county.

On motion, it was resolved that the proceedings of the Conference should be private and confidential until ordered to be made public by a majority thereof, and that all participating in its proceedings, or present at its deliberations, should be held pledged to secrecy in reference thereto.

J. C. Wickliffe, of Nelson county, moved that the Conference adjourn to meet again to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock Ayes 23, nays 22. And the Conference accordingly adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 30, 1861.
The Conference met pursuant to adjournment.

The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

The following gentlemen appeared and took seats in the Conference, viz:

From Carroll county, H. L. Giltner.
From Anderson county, J. H. D. McKee.

From Muhlenburg county, W. U. Wand.
From Woodford county, Sandford Lyne.

From Monroe county, J. McDaniel.
From Christian county, Henry Young.

From Campbell county, Geo. B. Hodge.
From Jefferson county, J. B. Bell.

Col. G. W. Johnson, of Scott county, presented a series of resolutions for the consideration of the Conference.

R. McKee, of the city of Louisville, offered a substitute for the resolutions presented by Mr. Johnson.

H. W. Bruce, of the city of Louisville, offered an amendment to the original resolutions.

Geo. B. Hodge, of Campbell county, offered an amendment to the substitute.

The various propositions before the Conference were discussed at some length, when

Mr. Bruce moved to refer all the resolutions before the Conference to a select committee of seven, of whom G. W. Johnson

should be chairman, with instructions to report at 3 o'clock, P. M. Carried.

The committee was appointed by the chairman, as follows: George W. Johnson, H. W. Bruce, P. B. Thompson, B. Duncan, T. L. Burnett, and George B. Hodge.

The chairman (H. C. Burnett) was added to the committee by a vote of the Conference.

And then the Conference took a recess until 3 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.
The Conference met at 3 o'clock, P. M.

George W. Johnson, from the select committee, reported the following resolutions, which were, without debate, unanimously adopted by the Conference.

RESOLUTIONS.
WHEREAS, The majority of the Legislature of Kentucky have violated their most solemn pledges made before the election, and deceived and betrayed the people; have abandoned the position of neutrality assumed by themselves and the people, and invited in to the State the organized armies of Lincoln; have abdicated the government in favor of the military despotism which they have placed around themselves, but cannot control, and have abandoned the duty of shielding the citizen with their protection; have thrown upon our people and the State the horrors and ravages of war, instead of attempting to preserve the peace, and have voted men and money for the war waged by the North for the destruction of our constitutional rights; have violated the express words of the Constitution by borrowing five millions of money for the support of the war without a vote of the people; have permitted the arrest and imprisonment of our citizens, and transferred the constitutional prerogatives of the Executive to a military commission of partisans; have seen the writ of *habeas corpus* suspended without an effort for its preservation, and permitted our people to be driven in exile from their homes; have subjected our property to confiscation, and our persons to confinement in the penitentiary as felons because we may choose to take part in a contest for civil liberty and constitutional government, against

a sectional majority waging war against the people and institutions of fifteen independent States of the old Federal Union, and have done all these things deliberately against the warnings and vetoes of the Governor, and the solemn remonstrances of the minority in the Senate and House of Representatives; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the unconstitutional edicts of a factious majority of a Legislature thus false to their pledges, their honor, and their interests, are not law, and that such government is unworthy of the support of a brave and free people, and we therefore denounce their unconstitutional acts and usurpations, and bid defiance both to the Federal and State governments.

Resolved, That abandoned and betrayed as we have been by the Lincoln majority of the Legislature of Kentucky, and proscribed by the Abolition party, who have usurped the Federal Government and broken down the Constitution of the United States, we therefore and therefore altogether without the protection of law, the people have, by the laws of God and the express letter of the Constitution of Kentucky, "at all times an inalienable and indefeasible right to alter, reform, or abolish their government, in such manner as they may think proper;" and in the language of our sacred Constitution we declare, "that absolute and arbitrary power over the lives, liberty, and property of freemen, exists nowhere in a Republic—not even in the largest majority."

Resolved, That we do hereby declare that the majority of the Legislature, by their acts, have abandoned, betrayed, and abdicated the government, and that the people have now a right to a fair representation of their will, and that the Governor be, and is hereby, invited to convene a Legislature to meet outside the lines of the Lincoln army, to be composed of such members as are now elected, and may attend, or new members to be chosen by the people.

AND WHEREAS, We have reason to believe that the Governor is unable to convene the Federal Government, and to adopt such measures, either by the adoption of a provisional government or otherwise, as in their judgment will give full and ample protection to the citizens in their persons and property, and secure to them the blessings of constitutional government.

Resolved, That we recommend a convention, to be chosen, elected, or appointed in any manner now possible by the people of the several counties of the State, to meet at Russellville on the 18th of November, and we recommend to them the passage of an ordinance severing forever our connection with the Federal Government, and to adopt such measures, either by the adoption of a provisional government or otherwise, as in their judgment will give full and ample protection to the citizens in their persons and property, and secure to them the blessings of constitutional government.

Resolved, That we recommend to the people in every county where they have the power to do so to organize at once a County Guard of at least one hundred men, to be armed by the people in every county and mounted if possible, to be paid as Confederate troops, and subject to duty in their own and adjoining counties, and subject also to the rules and regulations of the Confederate States, and to the orders of the commanding General.

Resolved, That we will never pay one cent of the unconstitutional loan of five millions of dollars, obtained by the Legislature from the banks for the prosecution of this war, instituted for the coercion and subjugation of the slaveholding States, and that we will resist by force of arms, if necessary, the collection by the sheriffs of all taxes intended to be paid over to the Lincoln party in the Legislature, and that we denounce as traitors to their country and constitutional government all those who may advocate the payment of the same to the sheriffs for the purpose aforesaid.

Resolved, That each one of us will go to work actively and energetically to secure a full representation in such Convention, and that we will urge upon our friends and neighbors to take such steps as will secure such a result.

Resolved, That Robert McKee, John C. Breckinridge, Humphrey Marshall, Geo. W. Ewing, H. W. Bruce, G. B. Hodge, Wm. Preston, G. W. Johnson, Blanton Duncan, and P. B. Thompson, be, and they are hereby, appointed a committee to carry out the above resolutions.

A motion offered by B. Duncan, in reference to the publication of the proceedings of the Conference, was adopted.

On motion, the thanks of the Conference were tendered to the Odd Fellows of Russellville for the use of their hall.

And then the Conference adjourned sine die.

H. C. BURNETT, Chm'n.
R. McKee, Sec'y.

T. S. BRYAN, Assistant Sec'y.

Southern Criticism on the Taking of Port Royal.

The Norfolk (Virginia) Day Book, of the 11th instant, has this criticism of the mismanagement of the rebel leaders at Port Royal:

The natural inference is, that there was considerable want of management on the part of those in authority at the batteries at Port Royal, and that the guns dismounted themselves by their rebound, from not being properly secured to their carriages. Of this, we are not told, however, in any of the communications from that quarter. But how a battery of thirty or thirty-six guns could be dismounted otherwise, appears too much of a mystery to practical minds, with whom we have conversed.

We have been so often told that one gun on shore is more effective than five or ten on shipboard, that we are forced to credit the assertion; and how the thing was possible for those ships to dismount our guns, one after another, is a matter altogether unaccountable, unless the rebound dismounted them. We could not see how the ships could have possibly obtained such positions as to have accomplished that result, and do not believe they did; however, from what light we have had on the subject so far, we believe the dismounting of those guns was the means of allowing the enemy's ships to pass our batteries, and if our surmises should prove correct in this case, it may be deemed as teaching our people a lesson at other points, which will prevent the recurrence of such another disaster.

We see by some accounts that Commodore Tatnall, after his little fleet could no longer be effective, took his crew off and sent the vessels up the river out of harm's way, and then went into the batteries with his men. Now, if it occurs to us, if these already at the batteries were unaccustomed to handling such guns, that the Commodore and his men must have been expert at it, and therefore it could not have been so much for want of good gunners as for want of guns, or those they had being improperly geared, at the time the Commodore went to their assistance. If the guns had been properly fixed it may have been that the result would have turned out quite different. When he got there, it was too late to think even of making any alteration, and he found himself powerless, each gun possibly dismounting itself from the rebound. Whose fault was it?

Rumor of Seward's Removal.

The Chicago Times says it is rumored that there is an extensive combination among Republican politicians of the ultra, to expel Mr. Seward to some honorable exile, and to place Gen. Banks in the State Department. The reason of this is supposed to be that Mr. Seward is not abolition enough in his present tendencies.

Indianapolis Sentinel.

The Cumberland Gap Expedition—Camp Calvert. [Correspondence of N. Y. Herald.]

LONDON, LAUREL COUNTY, KY., November 1, 1861.

Review of the Operations of General G. H. Thomas—The Rebel repulse at Wild Cat—An Accident—Deficiencies of the army at London—No Cavalry, no Transportation, Short Rations, &c.

Dreary November is upon us. Cold blasts from the North sweep harshly through the leafless forests, and chill rains beat mercilessly upon shivering sentinels, splashing faithfully on their lonely rounds through the desolate night. All around us there is a boundless contiguity of mire. There is discomfort under foot, and comfort is denied to the shuddering groups huddling about our feeble camp fires. Heaps upon heaps of logs are heaped upon the smoking pile, but every aspiring flame perishes under the pitiless storm. And yet it is only a song, we are told, that says "a soldier's life is always gay."

Beautiful Indian summer vanished with October. November was ushered in with lowering skies and cold winds, which pierced to the very marrow of our bones. Before high noon the flood gate of heaven opened, and rain has fallen without intermission to this moment. This storm is a premonition of winter. The soldiers have been so feebly prodded, cold, frosty nights, when water congealed to the solid thickness of an inch, warned us of coming inclemency; but those who misrule the destinies of this nation have seemed insensible to the signs of the season. Why, in the name of suffering humanity, are our brave soldiers detained in this unfriendly climate, inactive and unprepared to resist the assaults of stern winter? Why should they be advanced beyond the line of easy transportation and halted in the mountains, where subsistence is never superfluous, and where it is so difficult to carry it from abundant markets? God knows the soldier is required to make sacrifices enough under the most favorable circumstances; but it passes ordinary understanding to comprehend the policy which would attack them in the mountains of Kentucky and halt them in the opening of winter, unprepared to resist its rigors. And when you consider that this brave little column, which is ever ready to go forward with enthusiasm, is halted in mid career, with no orders but to stop, and without subsistence to carry them forward or backward two days without reducing them to half rations, you will appreciate the sympathy with which we managed that nothing which so abuses the soldiers of the republic.

"Cumberland Gap Expedition." I am fain to believe, is a misnomer, judging from observation of operations upon this line. I reiterate my opinion that it was never designed to accomplish anything but prevent the entrance of a rebel column into the Blue Grass regions of Kentucky. And, in fact, the position was managed so that nothing but a fortunate accident obstructed the advance of Zollicoffer. The story of the gallant fight at Wild Cat you have heard. Had that success depended upon the energy of Gen. Thomas it never would have been achieved. The history of it is brief. Let me relate it.

Col. Garrard, in accordance with instructions from Gen. Thomas, had positioned his column of Hills with 600 raw Kentuckians. The post required a force of 10,000 men to hold it against a well directed attack. Garrard remained there three weeks, subject to constant danger and alarm. Three days before Zollicoffer attacked the place, Garrard advised Gen. Thomas definitely of his approach, and of the strength of the rebel army. The Seventeenth Ohio was ordered to march in the usual mode of marching down the Richmond road, to obstruct the enemy in that direction. The Fourteenth Ohio afterwards moved forward from Camp Dick Robinson towards Wild Cat with a battery. Its energetic Colonel desired to know whether haste was desirable, and the General told him no. He marched eighteen miles the first day. On the second he marched twelve miles, and went into camp, but shortly afterwards he received an urgent message from Garrard to reinforce him at once.

Without waiting for orders from General Thomas, Col. Steedman pushed onward, and by forced marching reached the foot of Wild Cat Hills by two o'clock next morning—the day of the battle. Zollicoffer had encamped so long in this immediate vicinity that he must thoroughly understand the position we occupy. He is a fool if he does not. At the same time we know but little of his movements, numbers, or position. When last heard from, he had between eight and ten thousand men, one-third of whom were not armed, and he was constantly gaining accessions from the surrounding regions.

Whether we shall advance or retreat is an insoluble problem at this time. There is a prevalent belief that the column will fall back to Crab Orchard or Richmond. It is folly to winter in this region. The subsistence of the country has already been devoured, and the forage within a radius of twenty miles will be exhausted in as many days. In conclusion, I may say that the camp is full of baseless rumors. Two or three days ago we heard that three regiments of rebels, with cavalry, were menacing Somerset. To-day it is said the rebels are not within forty miles of that point. We do know, however, that Zollicoffer's main army is at and in the vicinity of Cumberland Ford. It is doubtful whether he will venture to attack the Wildcat brigade again, unless he is strongly reinforced. We cannot assail him in his stronghold with our present force.

Union Detectives in England—Their Operations in England.

[From the Liverpool Post, Oct. 26.]

For some time past one of the principal topics of conversation in Liverpool, both on 'Change and in private circles, has had relation to a system of political espionage and terrorism which has for some time been exercised in this town in connection with gentlemen supposed to be directly or indirectly connected with the Southern or Confederate States of North America. We have heard of one gentleman being constantly dogged by private "detectives" for many months past. All visitors to his residence and place of business have been carefully scrutinized, and it is supposed that owing to "information received" from Liverpool, many persons, friends of the gentleman, have alluded to, have been seized and searched, and in some cases imprisoned immediately on their arrival at Boston and New York. Employees, it is said, have also, in some cases, been tampered with, and even the privacy of correspondence and of business affairs have been mysteriously violated. We have also heard of cases in which goods sent from Liverpool for shipment by "suspected" firms have been watched from the manufacturing districts to the dock quays, and in some instances it is more than hinted that packages and cases have been opened furtively en route, and their contents overhauled and noted. We do not at present feel justified in giving publicity to all the rumors which point to the authors of these proceedings, so foreign to English ideas of everything that is fair, honorable, and manly. We may, however, express our regret that they should be ascribed in any way to the emissaries of a great and free nation. We have no wish to interfere in political questions at issue between the North and the South, but nothing will do more to estrange the feelings of Englishmen of all classes and shades of politics than the introduction into our country of a system of political espionage, worthy only of the most despicable continental despots.

SECRETARY CAMERON IN FAVOR OF EMANCIPATION—A PRACTICAL ILLUSTRATION OF HIS THEORY.—Col. John Cochrane, in his speech to his regiment this afternoon, took ground in favor of the military necessities of the unconditional emancipation of the slaves. After he had concluded, Gen. Cameron said: "I approve of every statement uttered by your noble commander. All the doctrines he has laid down I approve of, as if it were uttered in my own words. They are my sentiments, and the sentiments which will eventually lead to victory. It is no time to talk to these people about meeting them on their own terms. We must treat them as our enemies, and punish them as our enemies, until they learn to behave themselves. Every man which God has placed in our hands, we must use until they are subdued."

Impending Crisis Hyper has been appointed Consul to Buenos Ayres.

the army without power to move. At the same time it was desirable to detail faithful parties to fortify; but Gen. Schoepf declined to work the men hard until they received supplies. It was officially stated on Tuesday that if supply trains did not arrive that night the troops would have to be content with half rations next day. The Thirty-eighth Ohio, had none, and the Seventeenth Ohio, which had been provided, divided its remaining one day's ration with them. Fortunately a few wagons did arrive, and enough have continued to arrive to enable the men to live content from day to day. But what a condition is this for the vanguard of the army of Kentucky—the army of the United States, indeed—for we are further South than any other division, excepting the great sea and land expedition.

Again, we are without effective cavalry. We had none until day before yesterday, when Major Helms arrived with two hundred mounted infantry, without sabres, and armed with ordinary muskets. Gen. Schoepf, therefore, has not been able to send out scouting expeditions to drive back daring rebel marauding bands who have been sweeping subsistence from the country, even to our very outposts. One of these bands approached within six miles of us yesterday, and we hear of them constantly in the valley of the Cumberland. Our artillery is also deficient in the right sort of ammunition for bush fighting. Our pieces are all rifled, and we cannot throw grape. It will occur to you here that the Government is running wild on the subject of rifled guns. Our artillery men petitioned for the usual complement of howitzers, but were denied.

This column marched from Wildcat to Pittman's ten miles last Saturday. Pittman's is at the junction of two roads which fork from the main road from Knoxville, Tenn., via Cumberland Gap, to Lexington, Ky. Both forks lead to Lexington, the right via Richmond; the left via Wildcat, Crab Orchard, and Lancaster. There is but little difference in the distance to Lexington, but the Richmond road is the best. The commanding General, however, chose the Crab Orchard road as his base for operations. Monday night last the rebels were reported advancing on London to attack Colonel Garrard, who had been again put in the van. The Seventeenth Ohio was sent in the night to reinforce him and throw up intrenchments on the highest point in the vicinity. The remainder of the advance column has since arrived, and the works are well fortified, though the works are incomplete. The position is weak, although it is the best a comparatively open country can afford. The rebels are strongly fortified at Cumberland Ford, though their detachments are extended to Barbourville, twenty-four miles south of this point. The Ford is twenty miles beyond. If they choose to attack we shall meet them here, but we cannot attack them at the Ford unless we are strongly reinforced. In fact, to be successful, this column should be 20,000 strong, with at least one regiment of good and well equipped cavalry, and the proper description of field pieces for mountain fighting.

I commit no impropriety in publishing the foregoing facts, because they are patent to the army, and to those who sympathize with the rebels. There is no doubt, indeed, that Zollicoffer is perfectly informed of all our movements. There is nothing to obstruct his communication with us through spies. We are in an open camp, accessible to all comers and goers, and the rebels of the country, perfectly familiar with the numerous roads and paths which intersect it, may pass into and from London by day or night without impediment.

Zollicoffer has encamped so long in this immediate vicinity that he must thoroughly understand the position we occupy. He is a fool if he does not. At the same time we know but little of his movements, numbers, or position. When last heard from, he had between eight and ten thousand men, one-third of whom were not armed, and he was constantly gaining accessions from the surrounding regions.

Whether we shall advance or retreat is an insoluble problem at this time. There is a prevalent belief that the column will fall back to Crab Orchard or Richmond. It is folly to winter in this region. The subsistence of the country has already been devoured, and the forage within a radius of twenty miles will be exhausted in as many days. In conclusion, I may say that the camp is full of baseless rumors. Two or three days ago we heard that three regiments of rebels, with cavalry, were menacing Somerset. To-day it is said the rebels are not within forty miles of that point. We do know, however, that Zollicoffer's main army is at and in the vicinity of Cumberland Ford. It is doubtful whether he will venture to attack the Wildcat brigade again, unless he is strongly reinforced. We cannot assail him in his stronghold with our present force.

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OFFICIAL

Proclamation by the Governor.

§ 2. That the Governor be, and he is hereby, authorized, in order to raise said force, to accept of any person or persons, and of all persons, who shall, within three months from the date of his proclamation, tender their services; and he shall commission for that purpose all officers duly elected by the companies aforesaid, necessary and

§ 3. That the volunteer officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, whose service may be tendered and accepted under the provisions of this act, shall be mustered into service at such places of rendezvous in the Congressional District in which they volunteer as the commanding general shall appoint by public notice; and when so mustered into service, shall be there, and there entitled to receive in advance one month's pay, to be taken and considered as part of their pay.

§ 4. That the forces to be raised, and organized, as provided for by this act, shall, when mustered into service, be under the command of the General commanding the State forces in the field.

§ 5. That the Governor be also authorized to accept the services of fifteen hundred men, in addition to the five thousand men provided for by this act, one thousand of whom shall be sharpshooters and scouts, and five hundred in the regular

horsemen anscoits, they furnishing their own horses: *Provided*, That no person shall be accepted in this arm of the service unless his skill and capacity have been tested by the General in person, and such officer as he may detail for that purpose: *And provided also*, That such persons shall receive five dollars per month of extra pay.

§ 6. That each horseman, for the services of his horse, shall receive five dollars per month, and in case his horse is killed by the enemy, he shall be paid the value of the horse, not exceeding one hundred and fifty dollars.

§ 7. That the commander in the field may organize individuals who tender themselves into companies, and such companies as may tender themselves into squadrons, battalions, and regiments, may select the officers, and the privates, who shall, when so elected, be commissioned by the Governor on the certificate of the General commanding.

§ 8. That the Governor is authorized to accept the services of squadrons, battalions, and companies, and to direct such, and all commissions, officers, elected by the commanding general, and regiments so organized; the election of officers by any company, battalion, squadron, or regiment shall be superintended and conducted by any justice of the peace, or judge of the county court, who may be called on for that purpose; and the names of the officers elected to the Military Board the names of the officers elected, and for what office each is elected, and thereupon said Board, if they approve the proceedings, shall certify to the Governor the names of the officers elected, and what office they have been respectively elected to fill, who shall issue commissions to the officers so elected.

§ 9. That the commanding General shall be entitled to appoint and employ such staff officers, and with such rank, as the Inspector General is empowered to appoint by the 14th section of the

§ 10. The troops raised under this act shall be organized into squadrons, battalions, regiments, brigades, and divisions, and have the same number of officers for each squadron, battalion, regiment, brigade, and division, as are allowed in the army of the United States, and shall receive the same pay and rations as are allowed the troops of the United States of the same rank and grade. The brigades and divisions are for the purpose of the troops so raised, this act shall be construed according to existing laws.

§ 11. This act to be of force from its passage.

Has this day been passed by both houses of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, the Governor's objections there-

to the contrary notwithstanding, and now, therefore, the law of the land. And, as the seal of the State is hereby affixed to my proclamation, commanding all officers and citizens of this State to render obedience to all the requirements of said above recited act.

In testimony whereof, I, Beriah Magoffin, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at Frankfort, this 30th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1861, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.
THOS. B. MONROE, Jr., Secretary of State.
By JAS. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

LOOK AT THIS

M. L. PIERSON,
Manufacturer of and Dealer in
CHOICE CONFECTIONARIES,
 St. Clair St., Frankfort, Ky.,
(At the old Stand of T. P. Pierson.)

THANKFUL for the very liberal patronage I have received since the above Establishment was opened, I have to say that no exertion on my part shall be wanting to supply the increasing demand for Cakes, Candy, Pyramids, Ice Cream, &c., on the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms.

I will also keep on hand the following Looper Sewing machines—one of the best and cheapest Machines now in use. Price \$35 00; Hemmer \$5 00

UP! UP! UP! I feel—the greatest accommodation yet—can be had at my Confectionary at any time from 9 o'clock till 9 o'clock, P. M.

M. L. PIERSON.

SOMETHING NEW!

Daguerotypes, Ambrotypes, Photographs, and Irvortypes.

H. L. Goodwin,

TAKES pleasure in informing the public that he has returned to Frankfurt, and taken the Gallery of C. A. Clarke, adjoining the Telegraph Office, and that he would be pleased to wait on those wishing to purchase any of the above named pictures; he is confident he will be able to please the most astidious in any kind of picture they may desire, from a life-size portrait to a miniature, or a photograph, or an Ambrotype. Also, Daguerotypes of deceased persons enlarged, the size of Life and Colored in Oil and Water Colors.

I am also prepared to make those gems of Photography, the Daguerotype, which is truly the most perfect and beautiful of all.

The Irvortype, (made only at this Gallery,) is acknowledged by all to be the most beautiful style of picture, and is the most perfect in its execution, brilliancy of tone and color, delicacy of finish, correctness of likeness, and durability, it is far superior to the best miniature.

Call and See.

BOOK BINDING.

A. G. KEENON informs his friends and former customers, that having regained his health, he has purchased back from A. G. Hodges the Bindery sold to him in November last, and will give his whole attention to its management. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to the establishment.

THE CASES will be furnished with RECORD BOOKS ruled to any pattern, and of the very best quality of paper.

BLANK BOOKS of every description, manufactured at short notice, to order, on reasonable terms.

The Bindery at the old stand, over HIGMAN'S LAW Office.

CHAS. WELCH.

DICK'S ACCOUNTANT
AND
DISPATCH PATENT.

The Inventor's Claims are acknowledged and protected by the Governments of Canada, the United States and Great Britain, to all whom it may concern.

What I claim as my invention is, the contrivance of keeping accounts in printed form, by keeping the serials, or entries, in printed form, by keeping the statements of the several accounts standing in printers' type, or their equivalent, of the type being readily and quickly re-adjusted in any particular part, where an account may have undergone any change in business transactions; so that, when re-adjusted in all such parts up to any given date, an impression therefrom, in printed form, shall contain a printed statement of the true state of all the accounts so kept, accurately representing all the balances or conclusions, in a summary, of the business, as it appears in the printed record; rendering it, in commercial business, a balance sheet of the most compact and perfect form, and substantially as recited in specification.

be shown in a circular which will make its appearance soon. Meanwhile applications for the same may be received free of attention, when addressed either to
Rev. Robert Dick, Buffalo, N.Y., or
 Fort Erie, C.W.o.
 his Agent and Attorney,
 7 To "Lex," who in the Montreal Gazette of 1st February, 1869, proposed the "idea" of keeping accounts current "in type," gross absurdity, and, in the same issue, the assurance given, that this gross absurdity is said that Mr. Dick has patented in the domain of keeping accounts, his claims under to operation into which this gross absurdity is not piratically smuggled in any manner; neither bodily nor partially; neither directly nor indirectly; but, in the most subtle and symbolical; this ground his claims cover, and nothing more; the absolute monopoly of this absurd and non-sensical, and, in fact, his claims rational, read, attest.
 sep4 w4t wly

liver complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Debility of the Nervous System, Diseases of the Stomach and bowels, and all diseases arising from a disordered liver or weakness of the stomach and digestive organs, are speedily and permanently cured by the GERMAN.

The *Balsamic Cordial* has acquired a reputation for surpassing that of any other medicine, and can be confidently relied on to CURE WITHOUT FAIL, the most severe and long-standing Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Croup, Pneumonia, Incipient Consumption, and all other pulmonary affections, and has performed the most astonishing cures ever known of

Confirmed Consumption.

A few doses will also at once check and cure the most severe HÆMORRHOIDAL Hemorrhage from COLD IN THE BOWELS.

These medicines are prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, of Philadelphia, Pa., and are sold by druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere, at 75 cents per bottle. The signature of the physician will be on the outside wrapper of each bottle.

For Blackwood's Magazine,	3
For Blackwood and one Review,	3
For Blackwood and two Reviews,	7
For Blackwood and three Reviews,	10
For Blackwood and the four Reviews,	16

Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

Clubbing.

A discount of twenty-five percent. from the above price will be allowed to Clubs ordered four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will save to the subscriber \$25; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for \$30; and so on.

Remittances should always be addressed to the Publishers,
LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
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Who may try it, will find that it does not color the skin, but, by supplying the total secretions of the pores, gives new life and strength to the Hair, and thus restores its color and freshness. It can be used on the scalp, and on the face, and is perfectly safe—it is composed of oil and stimulating spirits, and as an article for the toilet has no equal.

Read this letter:

St. Louis, Mo., June 1st, 1850.

M. SMISS, W. E. HAGAN & Co.:

I hereby certify that my Hair, having become *gray* and my head partially *bald*, I bought from Henry Reynolds your *Gray Hair Restorative*, and used it until my *STREET'S INIMITABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE* was sent me. By its use my hair was restored to its original color and freshness, it ceased all dandruff, arrested its falling, and gave it a rich, glossy appearance. Its effects were entirely different from any Hair Preparation I ever used, and I can only describe it as the gentleness, my intimate friends, who all speak of the "Inimitable" as being the best and cheapest Hair Preparation in the world. I can only say that I am sure it will render any one to Henry Reynolds, Drug

BEFORE TAKING THE ELIXIR. AFTER TAKING THE ELIXIR.

DR. WRIGHT'S

CELEBRATED

REJUVENATING ELIXIR !!

Prepared on the strictest Pharmaceutical principles by one of the ablest Chemists of the age.

This is altogether a new medicine, the result of modern discoveries in the vegetable kingdom, being an entirely new and abstract method of cure, irrespective of all the old worn-out systems published by accomplished quacks to the suffering. Dr. Wright, well knowing the deception practised upon the uninitiated, felt it his duty at once to have this Elixir tested by the whole Medical Faculty, who

As a Stimulant. It is quite different from alcoholic beverages. It is not subject to the same abuse; it continues to exert its influence, gradually and efficiently, as long as the least necessity exists for its presence.

Feeds the Blood. It is equally powerful and effective, and restores the equilibrium sooner and safer than all the other medicines which for years have flooded the market, and which have done little but to enervate the system, renovating the constitution; for a very good reason, too, that they are only made from the effusions of minds ignorant of the laws of the human system altogether.

No Minerals! Dr. Wright thinks it well to stake his professional character on the fact, that no minerals whatever form the least component part of the ingredients which he recommends. Elkhire well knowing what ruin has been committed on the community by opium and mercury.

Never, to the debilitated, Dr. Wright would say, *Never despair*, No matter how worn down you may

THE best remedy for the new and valuable preparation, beg leave to call the attention of Farmers and Graziers to this effectual remedy for destroying the Fly and Scab on all kinds of animals, and preventing the alarming attacks of the Fly and Scab on Sheep.

It will not only protect the animals from all diseases, but cleanses and purifies the skin, thereby materially benefiting their general health, and greatly improving wool, bone and milk.

This article completely supersedes that *laborious and disagreeable* work of preparation in your own hands, and is equally efficacious in all climates, and for all descriptions of Sheep, even for ewes in lamb, and can be furnished at a much reduced price.

FISHER & CO.
SOLE AGENTS,
23 Central Wharf, Boston.
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A Specific for Hooping-Cough

It is known by a few individuals in the counties of Jefferson, Shelby, and Oldham, that I have a cure for the Hooping-Cough, and who have cured it. If there are remedies in America or Europe that cure it, I

not claim to know the depth of the
 cure. I have no doubt they are candid in what
 they state. To get the medicine used, and laid
 to rest a deep-rooted prejudice, the faculty are invited
 to keep the medicine, and save the little innocent
 whom they stand, and tell them no more it cannot
 be cured. One dollar will pay for two bottles, which
 is a sufficiency for one child. This medicine can be
 conveyed to any part of the United States, by express
 for a mere trifle. Residence Green street, between
 Floyd and Preston, south side, N. O. Louisiana.
 PATRICK MAJOR, M. D.
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in the United States, to whom all orders must be addressed.
 Price One Dollar a box—for sale by all **Druggists and Dealers**; or a box of the "Inquest" (warranted to have the desired effect) will be sent to any who desire it, if the box is promptly packed, on receipt of price and postage, \$1.18.
 Apply to or address
HORACE L. HEGEMAN & CO.,
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HELMHOLD'S GRAVINE PREPARATION
 OF
HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID
EXTRACT BUCHU.

For Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel
Drugs, Weaknesses, Gleet, Gonorrhea, Secret
Diseases, Female Complaints, and all
Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

Arising from Excesses and Improperities in Life,
 and removing all Impurities and Discharges from the
 Bladder, Kidneys, or Sexual Organs, whether existing
 in

MALE OR FEMALE.

nothing they more dread than fear for themselves; not death, but poverty, or, earnestness, no speculation but a hurried transition from one question to another.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on—this medicine invariably invariable—will follow Loss of the PARTIAL EPILEPTIC FITS, in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say that these Frenzies are not frequently the result of the FETTERED CONSCIENCE? The records of the INSANE ASYLUMS, and the melancholy deaths by CONSUMPTION, in lunatic asylums, the most melancholy exhibition appears. The countenance is actually sallow and quite devoid of color, and the patient is morose. Should a sound of the voice occur, it is rarely articulate.

"With woeeful measures wand despair,
The wretched fall'n soul on their hell-ward steer."

Debility is most terrible and has brought thousands upon thousands to untimely graves, thus blasting the ambition of many a noble youth. It can be

tion contain no Narcotic, Mercury, or injurious
 Drug, but are purely vegetable.
 W. H. HALL, Sole Manufacturer,
 Sworn and subscribed before this 23d day of
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 W. M. E. HUBBERD, Alderman,
 Given to any Address.
 Accompanied by reliable and responsible Certifi-
 cates from Professors of Medical Colleges, Clergymen,
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 Prepared and sold by H. T. HELMBOLD,
 Practical & Analytical Chemist,
 No. 52 South 10th Street, below Chestnut and Assembly
 Buildings, Philadelphia, Pa.
*Not to be had of all Druggists and Dealers
 throughout the United States and the British
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Beware of COUNTERFEITS!
 Ask for Helmbold's, who can show it.
CHEKES GUARANTEED.
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DR. G. R. BOND'S FRENCH PREP-

COMMITTED to the Jail of Harlan county on the 9th inst., two likely negro men, calling themselves Henry Tate and Andy Finsaddle. Henry Tate was about 35 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches tall, 165 or 70 pounds; says he came from Grainger, Tennessee, and belonged to a man by the name of Whiteside. He has a fair complexion, blue eyes, a head of copper color, very sensible, and says he is a blacksmith by trade. Andy is about 6 feet high; weighs 175 or 80 pounds; State says he is a native of Ohio; his chin is very rough and bumpy; of a copper color and says he came from the same county and State as Henry Tate. He is a native born slave of John Rutledge. The owners of said slaves are hereby requested to come forward, prove said slaves, pay expenses, and take them home.

HEZEKIAH JENNINGS,
Jailer of Harlan County.

KENTUCKY FARMER.

WE have made an arrangement with Mr. H. HOWARD GIZATZ, to take charge of the editorial department of the **KENTUCKY FARMER**.

The "Farmer" is the only Agricultural paper in the State, and will be devoted to the peculiar interests of this latitude, and we will spare no pains to make it thoroughly reliable in every department of Agricultural literature. Its circulation is rapidly increasing in every part of the State; and it will be found an admirable advertising medium, for those having Land, Stock, Agricultural Implements, Seeds, Trees, &c., &c., for sale.

One dollar per annum is the very moderate price at which we will mail it to subscribers.

Wm & Wm A. G. HODGES & CO.

not equal, and does not fail to cure SCROFULA, SECONDARY SYPHILIS, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, ETC., in all cases, and has cured many cases, curing them more speedily and permanently than any other medicine known. *It does this*—it cures by its own power, without the aid of any other medicine, and it cures in all its original purity and vigor, thus removing from the system all impure and pernicious causes.

IT IN ALL old cases of Gonorrhea and Gleet has baffled all medical skill; it is especially successful in those cases where the disease has become chronic, and it cures from one to three days. A few drops positively removes all scalding heat, chordee, etc., and restores the patient to his normal condition.

IT DOES NOT affect the breath, or interfere with any class of business.

IT CURES at a short distance from other medicines. It can lay on the Toilet-table, or in the Counting-room, without its ever being suspected as a medicine.

IT IS A Treatise on Venereal Diseases, with full directions for their permanent cure, accompanying each bottle.

For full particulars get a Circular free from our Drug store in the United States.

Sole Agents, J. B. ROSS & Co., Boston, Mass.

[illegible]

men used with the most beneficial results in cases of this description: KINGS EVIL, and SCROFULA. In the treatment of these diseases, the following are the most remarkable Medicines, Night Sweats, Nervous Debility, Nervous Complaints, of all kinds, Pain of the Neck, Heart, Palpitation of the Heart, etc. **MERCURIAL DISEASES.**—Persons whose constitutions have become impaired by the injudicious use of Mercury, will find the most certain cure, as they never fail to eradicate from the system all the effects of Mercury, infinitely sooner than the use of any other medicine.

Prepared and sold by **W. B. MOFFAT,**
333 Broadway, New York.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

oct13 w&t-wlv

'Beneficial in BRONCHITIS.'
DR. G. F. F. BROWN'S
Boston
"I have proved them excellent
WHOOPING COUGH."
REV. H. W. WARREN
Boston
"Beneficial when compelled to speak
suffering from CROUP."
REV. S. J. P. ANDERSON
London
"EFFECTUAL in removing Hoarseness
and Irritation of the Throat, such as
comes with SPEAKERS and SINGERS."
FRED M. STACY TOLSONSON
La Grange
Teacher of Music, Southern
Female College.
"Great benefit when taken before
and after preaching, as they prevent
Hoarseness, Breathlessness,
Croup, &c., &c."
I think they will be of permanent
advantage to me."
J. E. ROWLEY, A. M.
President of Athens College, La.

ROCHES

not w&t w&min

Notice.

A L persons indebted to the estate of Dr. C. M. Phyllian, deceased, are requested to come forward and settle immediately; and those having claims against said estate, are requested to present them for adjustment.

JOHN L. PHYLLIAN, Administrator

may w&t-wt

political opinions; that no citizens' property shall be taken or confiscated because of such opinions, nor shall any slave be seized upon by military commander, and that all peaceable citizens and their families are entitled to, and shall receive the fullest protection of the Government in the enjoyment of their lives, their liberties and their property.

4. *Resolved*, That His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, be requested to give all the aid in his power to accomplish the end desired by these resolutions and to use all the military and naval force of the State under his command, and if necessary therefor, and that he place the same under the command of Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden.

5. *Resolved*, That the patriotism of every Kentuckian is invoked, and is confidently relied upon to give active aid in the defense

caused the seal of the State to be affixed Done at Frankfort, this 20th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1861, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor. B. MAGOFFIN.
THOS. B. MONROE, Jr., Secretary of State.
By JAS. W. WATE, Assistant Secretary.

Proclamation by the Governor.

WHEREAS, The following act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, cordially approved by me on the 20th instant, is the law of the land, I think proper in the exercise of my executive duties, to make the same promptly known to the public mind, and to urge its most earnestly to be obeyed by all citizens and residents of this State to be obedient to all the requirements thereof, to the end that the humane and noble purposes of the Legisla-

Commonwealth of Kentucky. That if collisions between hostile armies shall take place within our territory, that it is most earnestly recommended, that the people of this State should understand, that it is their duty to remain in said strife amongst themselves on account of differences of political opinions that it is the duty of the people to be obedient to the civil authorities, and respect in times of war as well as peace, all the rights guaranteed to every citizen by the Constitution and laws of the land, that all good citizens however they may differ in political opinions, should unite in protecting the rights of life, liberty and property against all and every invasion thereof by unlawful raids, mobs, marauding bands or other evil disposed persons, and aid the civil authorities in arresting all such persons and bringing them before the courts for trial.

Resolved, That we, the Representatives of

ment of the Confederate States, the State of Tennessee, and all others concerned, are hereby informed that "Kentucky expects the Confederate, or Tennessee troops, to be withdrawn from her soil unconditionally."

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my name, and caused the Great Seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this the 18th day of September, A. D. 1861, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: **B. MAGOFFIN.**
THOS. B. MONROE, JR., Sec'y of State.

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, that the Honorable Genl. Magoffin, be, and he is hereby, instructed to inform those concerned that Kentucky expects the Confederate troops to be withdrawn from her soil unconditionally.

OFFICE OF THE MILITARY BOARD
COLUMBIA, MISSOURI, DECEMBER 23, 1861.

THE Commanding General in the State of Kentucky has decided, in concurrence with the General Government, to accept no troops except those enlisted for three years, unless sooner discharged, this Board has decided to incur no farther expense about recruiting *three months* men. All such recruits will therefore be instantly disbanded, unless they will consent to be mustered into the service for three years.

J. B. TEMPLE,
President Military Board,

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§ 4. That the forces to be raised, and organized, as provided for by this act, shall, when mustered into service, be under the command of the General commanding the State forces in the field.

§ 5. That the Governor be also authorized to accept the services of fifteen hundred men, in addition to the forty thousand men provided for by this act, one thousand to be used as sharpshooters and scouts, and five hundred to be used as mounted troops, on horseback, and five hundred on horses: *Provided*, That no person shall be accepted in this arm of the service unless his skill and capacity have been tested by the General in

persons, and regiments so organized; the election of the officers of the regiments, and the election of the members of the regiments shall be superintended and conducted by any justice of the peace, or judge of the county court, who may be called on for that purpose; and such justice or judge shall certify to the Military Board the names of the officers elected, and for that office each is elected, and the Military Board shall certify to the proceedings, shall certify to the Governor the names of the officers elected, and what office they have been respectively elected to fill, who shall issue commissions in conformity to such certificate.

§ 3. That the commanding General shall be the commanding officer of the regiments, and with such rank, as the Inspector General is empowered to appoint by the 14th section of the 3d article of the act, entitled "An act for the better organization of the Kentucky militia," approved March 5, 1860; and he shall have the authority to confer on the regiments, and on the companies thereof, the 14th and 15th articles of said act.

citizens of this State to render obedience to all the requirements of said above recited act.

In testimony whereof, I, Beriah Magoffin, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at Frankfort, this 30th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1861, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.
THOS. B. MONROE, Jr., Secretary of State.
By JAS. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

LOOK AT THIS

M. L. PIERSON,
Manufacturer of and Dealer in
CHOICE CONFECTIONARIES

PAKES pleain informing the public that he has returned to Frankfurt, and taken the Galleries of the Photographs of the Telegraph Office, and that he would be pleased to wait on those wishing perfect Likenesses of themselves or friends; he has also been able to please the most accident in any kind of picture they may desire, from a life-size portrait to the smallest Daguerreotype, or Amalgamotype, and has enlarged the size of Life and Colored in Oil and satisfaction given.

He has been enabled to make those gems of Photography, the Daguerreotype, which is truly the most durable small picture yet produced.

This Gallery, is acknowledged by all to be the most beautiful style of Photography picture ever presented to the public. In the most perfect manner, and with the most finish, correctness of likeness, and durability, it is far superior to the best miniature on Ivory.

Call and See.

BOOK BINDING.

C. KEENON informs his friends and former

customers, that having received his letter, he has purchased back from A. G. Hodges the Bindery sold to him in November last, and will give his whole attention to its management. He respectfully solicits the continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to the establishment.

Our Classics will be furnished with **ARMOR BOOKS** to any pattern, and of the very best quality of paper.

BLANK BOOKS of every description, manufactured at short notice, to order, on reasonable terms.

Our Bindery at the old stand, over Harlan's Law Office.

cutts wd-t-wt

§ 2. That the Governor be, and he is hereby, authorized, in order to raise said force, to accept of any person or persons, and of all persons, who shall, within three months from the date of his proclamation, tender their services; and he shall commission for that purpose all officers duly elected by the companies aforesaid, necessary and

§ 4. That the forces to be raised and organized, as provided for by this act, shall, when called into service, be under the command of the General commanding the State forces in the field.

command, of such officer as he may detail for that purpose : *And provided also*, That such person shall receive five dollars per month of extra pay.

§ 6. That each horseman, for the services of his horse, shall receive five dollars per month, and in case his horse is killed by the enemy, he shall be paid the value of the horse, not exceeding one hundred and fifty dollars.

§ 7. That the commander in the field may organize individuals who tender themselves into companies, and such companies as may tender themselves into squadrons, battalions, and regiments, may be authorized to elect officers, who shall, when so elected, be commissioned by the Governor on the certificate of the General commanding.

...ions, and the elements so organized; the election of the officers of the militia, and the appointment of a regiment shall be superintended and conducted by any justice of the peace, or judge of the county court, who may be called on for that purpose; and such justice or judge shall certify to the Military Board the names of the officers and non-commissioned officers of the militia, and thereupon said Board, if they approve the proceedings, shall certify to the Governor the names of the officers elected, and what office they have been respectively elected to fill, who shall issue commissions or certificates, and such certificate shall be a sufficient authority for the Governor to be entitled to appoint and employ such staff officers, and with such rank, as the Inspector General is empowered to appoint by the 14th section of the

§ 10. The troops raised under this act shall be organized into squadrons, battalions, regiments, brigades, and divisions, and have the same number of troops as the corresponding organization in the United States army. The organization of the Government, brigade, and division, as are allowed in the army of the United States, and shall receive the same pay and rations as are allowed the troops of the United States of the same rank and grade. When brigades and divisions are formed out of the troops of the State they shall be officered according to existing laws.

§ 11. This act to be of force from its passage. Has this day been passed by both houses of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, the Governor's objections there-

citizens of this State to render obedience to all the requirements of said above recited act.

In testimony whereof, I, Beriah Magoffin, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at Frankfort, this 30th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1861, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.
THOS. B. MONROE, Jr., Secretary of State.
By JAS. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

LOOK AT THIS

CHOICE CONFECTIONARIES,
St. Clair St., Frankfort, Ky.,
(At the old Stand of T. P. Pierson.)

THANKFUL for the very liberal patronage I have received, and in view of the fact that the season has opened, I have to say that no exertion on my part shall be wanting to supply the increasing demand for Cakes, Candy, Fruit, etc., in the most prompt and the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms.

W. P. I am also Agent for Clark's revolving Looper Sewing Machine, Eviding for the highest quality of machines now in use. Price \$35 00; Lemmer \$5 00 extra.

— I C! I C! I C!— the greatest accommodation ever— can be had at my Clock, at any time from 9 o'clock till 9 o'clock, P. M.

mar2 w4t-wtf M. L. PIERSON.

SOMETHING NEW!

THAKES pleadin informing the public that he has returned to Frankfurt, and taken the Galleries of the Kaiserliche Hof-Telegraph Office, and that he would be pleased to wait on those wishing perfect Likenesses of themselves or friends: he is now exhibiting in the smallest Daguerreotype, or Ambrotype. Also, Daguerreotypes of the life-size enlarged to the size of Life and Colored in Oil and Water Colors.

I am also prepared to make those gems of Photography, the Daguerreotype, which is truly the most perfect and beautiful of all the Arts.

The Ivorytype, (made only at this Gallery,) is acknowledged by all to be the most beautiful style of Photography, and is distinguished by its perfect uniformity of tone and color, delicacy of finish, correctness of likeness, and durability, it is far superior to the best miniature.

Call and See.

customers, that having received his letter, he has purchased back from A. G. Hodges the Bindery sold to him in November last, and will give his whole attention to its management. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to the establishment.

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CHAS. WELCH